JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH
HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,902—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	[illegible] Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parish	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "
M. L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5364	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900
IMPERATOR	G. Ellausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800.	Rs. 3[illegible].	Rs. 15[illegible].

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	5,044	29th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three-months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 5, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 11th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance affected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley	12 April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DAR-ES-SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar up to DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

LOWEST PRICES! BEST QUALITY!!

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
STORES AND WINES
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CUTLERY, JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE,
GYMKHANA KIT & CAMP FURNITURE.
HOSIERY AND HATS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Particular attention is given to the PROMPT DESPATCH OF ORDERS and SPECIAL TERMS are given to MESSES and CLUBS.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. [illegible] per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows :—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormeld & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
„ The United States Metallic Packing Company.
„ Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of
VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Calf Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	30	24	13
With Cur	30	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	30	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT
Will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
On FRIDAY, the 6th APRIL, 1900, at 6 P.M.,
On the "SEARCH for HAPPINESS."
Only Orchestra Stall Tickets for Re. 1 each, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Rest FREE without Tickets.
Doors closed punctually at 6 o'clock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "AMPHITRITE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BOHEMIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd April, 1900.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE FORCES SERVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE to the OFFICERS and TROOPS serving in South Africa, it is requested that the following instructions may be attended to:—The Regiment, Battery, Field Hospital or other unit, Staff appointment or Department to which the addressee belongs, should be clearly specified with the addition of the words.

(1) "*via* Durban" in the case of articles intended for the forces in Natal;

(2) "*via* Cape Town" in the case of articles intended for the forces operating in or from Cape Colony.

If the sender is satisfied that the post town of destination can safely be entered in the address, this may be done, but the words "*via* Durban" or "*via* Cape Town" should none the less be added to the address.

2. The address "Indian Contingent" should no longer be used for the Regiments, Batteries, etc., which were despatched from India to South Africa.

3. It is believed that members of the public will now generally know whether the officers or men, to whom they may be sending letters or other articles, are serving with the forces in Natal or with the forces operating in and from Cape Colony, and it is with the view of preventing delay that it is now requested that the words "*via* Durban" or "*via* Cape Town" should be clearly marked on the cover. At present letters for officers and men known to be serving with the forces operating from Cape Colony are frequently addressed to Durban.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of April, 1900, for WORKS in STORMWATER DRAINS in various parts of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount less the cost of Article to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES SMITHS, M. Inst. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office Bombay 2nd April, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 381 of [illegible].

MANECKLAL DAMODERDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

Vs.

BARUBHAI VIZBHOOKHANDAS and GHANDABHAI VIZBHOOKHANDAS the sons and heirs and legal representatives of VIZBHOOKHANDAS LALDAS, deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road aforesaid Minors by their Guardian aditem Mr F. H. D'AITTO, of Bombay European Inhabitant residing at Bandora ....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 21st day of March, 1900, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Farasdari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house and out houses standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road in the registration sub district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 176 3-4 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward, No. 1149 Street Nos. 284-286 and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Vijishanker Kavalram, on or towards the West by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Jagannath Hansraj Ghandi, and which said premises have been and are now in the occupation of the Defendants and their tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal the same) that they should, on or before the 21st day of April 1900, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claim or charges.—Dated this 31st day of March, 1900.

N. C. MACLAUD,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned MADHAVRAO KASHINATHJEE has contracted with RAO SAHEB NARAYAN RAGHUNATH Receiver appointed by the consent decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 221 of 1893 for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned properties:—Any person or persons having any claim against the said properties by way of mortgage, gift lien or otherwise may make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, Messrs. Wallace and Co., and also to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Mulji Attorneys for the above named receiver within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and the same will be considered as waived:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at the Dhobitalav, Breach Candy Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17 1-2 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 21,188 new Nos. 151, 2471, old survey No. 14-1214, new survey No. 28 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1954-55 street, No. 37 or and bounded, on or towards the East by the family House and stables belonging to the estate of Sakharam Lakshumanji on or towards the West by the Dhobitalav Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North, by the property of Hormusjee Dadiseth and on or towards the South by the property herein below secondly described and which said premises are now in the occupation of Harvey and Sons the tenants of the Estate of Sakharam Lakshumanji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at the Dhobitalav Breach Candy Road in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 21-140 New No. 1537163 old Survey No. 14-1214 12,1214 New Survey No. 28. Together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses (recently destroyed) by fire assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1953 Street Nos. 23-29 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said family house and stables, on or towards the West by the said Dhobitalav Breach Candy Road on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the property here below thirdly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground situate at Dhobitalav Breach Candy Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 21,486-140, New Nos. 151 —. Old Survey No. 17-4511, 351, New survey Nos. 28-319, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1952 street No. 21 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said family house and stables, on or towards the West by the said Dhobitalav Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property hereinabove secondly described, and on or towards the South by the property of Jamsetjee Ratnagar, and which said premises are now used as a Firewood Depot by the tenant of the Estate of the said Sakharam Lakshumanji.

MADHAVRAO KASHINATHJEE.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

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Bombay 1st February, 1900.

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Reserve Fund	$ 11,500,000
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V V—1 bale damaged wool.
C
V—3 bales damaged wool.

N. B.—While the s.s. Britannia was loading her cargo, the said 4 bales fell into the dock and were recovered, and are partly damaged by sea water.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

WE, the undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and are now prepared to receive all renewal Premiums and transact Fire Business at Current Rates.

T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Chief Representatives.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.
Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
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KILLS, { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.
KILLS, { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 1-19m., 2-0a. Low water, 7-11m., 7-50a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Fortieth Conference of the C. M. S. Western India Mission, Mission Church Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the Eclipse Nigger Minstrel Troupe, 9 p.m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold Confirmation service in the Cathedral, to-day, at 6 p.m. On Thursdays the 5th and 12th April the "Cruxifixion"—a Meditation on the Passion of Our Lord—will be sung in the Cathedral, by the Cathedral choir, at 6 p.m. There will be a collection on each evening for the choir fund.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at, 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Left Right	Hume.
Overture	Sunlight and Shade	Parker.
Selection	I Due Foscari	Verdi.
Valse	Love Me	Coward.
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE OF TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan, charged Rajabali Kadarali, a Borah cook, with criminal trespass. The evidence showed that, on Sunday night, the accused was found in the house of another Borah, named Abdool Kadar Tyebali, at Sootar Chawl. The complainant was asleep at the time and was roused by hearing a noise. An alarm was raised and the accused was handed over to the police. The accused stated in his defence that he went to the house by mistake. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu, was found floating in the sea, off Jamsetji Bunder by the Harbour Police. It was towed to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore and taken to the Bori Bunder Police chowkey. Deceased appeared to be about sixty-five years of age. The body was much emaciated and thin as if the deceased had been starving. Information was circulated, and many persons saw the body, but no one could recognise it. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Bori Bunder, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned an open verdict.

GRIEF AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Mustan Tank, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Radhabai, a Hindu widow, aged about fifty years. The deceased resided at Nagpada. About a fortnight ago Radhabai lost her husband and since then she had been despondent. She would not take her food and used to cry for hours. She said life was not worth living and wanted to destroy herself. On Saturday midnight she was seen sitting up in bed by a relative, and on the following morning she was found missing from home. A search was made for her, and her dead body was found floating in the Mustan Tank on the following day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEATH OF DR. R. LASHKARI AT UDWADA.—Dr. Rustomji Naserwanji Lashkari, L. M. and S., of the Bombay University, attached to the charitable dispensary at Udwada, after his return on Sunday morning, at 10-45, from visits, died suddenly of heart disease. He had been for the last ten years the physician in charge of the charitable dispensary, Udwada, maintained at the expense of the Parsi Anjuman of Udwada and the late Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala. Besides his dispensary work, he had a large practice at Udwada and also at Damaun where he was frequently called, and where owing to his exceptionally quiet nature he was much liked. His death is mourned by the people of Udwada and Damaun among whom he has many friends and admirers. He leaves behind him a widow and three children to bemoan his loss.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Gunnoo Bheeva, a labourer, aged about thirty years. The deceased was employed at a house, under construction at Upper Colaba. About a weak ago, while at work, Gunnoo was carrying a stone on his head on to the scaffolding, when the stone accidentally slipped and fell on his right foot, causing a wound on the great toe. Deceased continued to do his work until Friday last, when he had lock-jaw, and he was unable to swallow any food. The tetanic spasms increased and on the following day Gunnoo was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following the injury accidentally received.

NEW FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The severe effects of famine are felt everywhere in Guzerat. Mr. Aderji Muncherji Dalal of Broach made an appeal to Sardar Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha for help. In a letter written to the Sardar, he said that hundreds of poor people were actually starving from want of food and requested to, send them help. Sirdar Cassum Mitha at once despatched fifty bags of rice to Mr. Dalal for distribution amongst the needy people. As this was quite insufficient in proportion to the want, he started a fund and by dint of great exertions and energy of his son, Mr. Suleman Cassam, he has achieved great success in his noble but self-imposed mission. He has also opened funds for the relief of sufferers from famine in different parts of the Presidency. Messrs. Haji Ismail Gulmahomed Rs. 50, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Rs. 25, Ismail Hassum Kamadia Rs. 15, Hajee Oosman Hassum Rs. 10, and Jairam Lukhmaly Rs. 5.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—On Thursday last, one Tatia Succaram, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years, went to a fire-wood depot, of Frere Road, and was seen striking his head against one of the logs. When asked by one of the labourers working there, why he was acting like a fool, the man gave no reply but put his hand on the abdomen and continued striking his head against the log of wood. He received a large wound on the top of his head, from which he bled profusely. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Sundy evening. A post mortem examination was held and it was then discovered that deceased had been suffering from cerebral melingitis, which was of some days' standing. An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the above facts.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 23rd March, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	914	709
Karachi	155	128
Districts.		
Surat	16	7
Thana	73	66
Nasik	8	5
Poona (excluding City)	6	7
Satara	12	10
Sholapur	26	22
Ahmednagar	2	1
Ratnagiri	42	31
Belgaum	19	19
Dharwar	30	34
Kanara	1	2
Karachi (excluding City)	2	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	13	11
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	20	10
Kolhapur	44	23
Cutch	256	196
Baroda territory	2	0
Aden	26	17
Sachin	1	1
Janjira	17	18
Total	1,679	1,317
Week ending March 16th	1,634	1,300
Total to date	380,919	298,301

Poona (including Cantonment,) Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Kolaba, Bijapur, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Akalkot, Aundh Bhor and Savanur, were free during the week.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DAMAGE TO A CONSIGNMENT OF CEMENT.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN AND OTHERS VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 4,169-14-5 for damages alleged to be done to a consignment of cement. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett Carnac, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

Mr. John Campbell, in his evidence, said he would have refused any cement that had been subjected to examination. He was of opinion that barrels of cement should always be placed on a raised Platform to protect them from damp from the ground. He considered in April they might be properly protected on top by a tarpaulin if it came down to the ground. In regard to the boring test, he considered that, if an auger was forced through a lump of bad cement it would reduce it to powder.

Damodhur Waman, an assistant in the Colaba Observatory, produced a statement showing the ranfall of April 1899. Between 19th and 22nd of that month, nearly two inches of rain fell at Colaba. He could produce a record of the rainfall at the docks.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he thought it was unfortunate that the plaintiff should have dragged his case into court, for the Port Trustees were always found to deal fairly with their constituents. Counsel thought that the whole matter arose out of the plaintiff losing his temper with the dock officers. There was no evidence to shew that more than 42 barrels had been damaged. All the evidence for the plaintiffs was that rain had fallen on the casks, or that they had become wet. The only way to prove that the contents were in good condition or damaged was to have taken off the heads of the barrels. It was shown the plaintiff wanted the cement for his own work, and not for sale. It was an after-thought for him to say he wanted to sell the cement. As the plaintiff had said he would not take the consignment, the Port Trustees had been compelled to come into Court. Counsel submitted that at the most only a small quantity of the cement could be said to have been damaged. The defendants denied that even a third of the barrels had been damaged. The Court had not yet the final survey report before it.

Mr. Justice Fulton said he saw a difficulty in the case. He enquired if the Port Trustees had the power to survey goods without the permission of the owner. In this case they had bored holes in the barrels.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac in reply, said the Port Trustees by the be-law were entitled to make surveys, and frequently made exparte ones when owners of goods failed to atend. In the survey, out of the 42 damaged casks, only contents sufficient to fill one cask had been damaged. That cask could have been purchased for 10s. 6d., but the Port Trustees had generously allowed him Rs. 350 for all the 42 casks which they had opened. The plaintiff had to prove that more than that number had been damaged while in charge of the Port Trust. After reviewing the evidence, counsel submitted no damage was said to have been done to the casks in the open after the 21st April, or to those placed in shed after the 20th. He should call evidence to prove that the goods had been protected from the 18th. There was nothing to show what had happened to the barrels before they arrived in charge of defendants. If they had been rained on before the 18th then, the damage must have occurred before they came into the hands of the Port Trustees. Dealing with the counter claim of the defendants, counsel said it was made in respect of charges sanctioned by rules. They had given the plaintiff notice to remove his goods, and it was only his own fault that the charges on them had accumulated. The Port Trustees said that ever since the goods were landed they had been protected from the 18th with single, and from the 20th with double tarpaulins. Counsel then read the evidence of Mr. T. Couray, Deputy Dock Superintendent, taken on commission, which was to the effect that the cement had been covered with single tarpaulins. Finding the weather theat-ening to be showery, he directed that a double tarpaulin should be placed over the casks.

Captain John Hand, Superintendent of the Docks examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said, that when he saw the casks on the 19th, tarpaulins were covering them. On the morning of the 20th, he noticed that the tarpaulin had been doubled. It was not possible for the rain from the shed roof to have fallen on the casks. He considered the tarpaulins were quite sufficient to have protected the cask from rain or damp. The tarpaulins were sound ones, and may have had water on them. They were put on in the same manner as all covers were put on to protect delicate cargo. After the plaintiff had complained about the damage, a survey was invited and held. When witness arrived at the shed where the survey was to have been held, he fained Captain Clarke had gone. Mr. Courey told him that the survey had been stopped as the plaintiff would not agree with the method. He followed the plaintiff and Mr. Wallace, and asked them why the survey had been stopped. They replied that they could not agree with Captain Clarke. One of them also said "I wish you would take over the whole consignment." Witness refused to do so.

The examination of witness was not concluded when the court adjourned.

A MISSING EUROPEAN ENGINEER.

MR. WILLIAM GARDINER, Chief Engineer of the P. & O. Company's steam-ship Carthage, which left Bombay Harbour with the English mails on Saturday afternoon disappeared early that morning from the vessel. On Friday night Mr. Gardiner dined with some of the ship's officers, and he was then in apparently cheerful spirits. About half past 9 o'clock the same night he attended to the steering gear and about 2 o'clock on the following morning he was seen looking out of his cabin by the Electrician. He was then dressed in his usual working clothes. About two hours after Mr. Hill, the Second Engineer, went down to the engine-room and found that Mr. Gardiner was not there. He however, expected that he would soon follow him and did not concern himself much about his absence. The Carthage was steamed out from her moorings and anchored off the Apollo Bunder. As the missing officer did not yet put in appearance, Mr. Hill reported the matter to the Captain. A search was made for Mr. Gardiner, but no trace of him could be discovered. The harbour police were informed and the stores are being watched in the expectation of the missing officer's body being washed up. On the arrival of the steam-ship Castello in the Harbour, the pilot reported to the police that he saw a body floating off the outer Light House. A police launch, under Inspector Walton, was immediately despatched to that direction, but after cruising about for three hours, she returned to the Harbour without finding any body.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Francis, Rebello, Head Master of the Anglo-Portuguese School, Thana, has applied for extension of his service for one year, as the extension granted to him last year expired yesterday. Mr. Ramchandra Bhagvant, Third Class Hospital Assistant, No. 362 on plague duty at Bhivandi in this district, has been transferred on famine duty, under orders of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay.

Mr. W. W. Wellis, Superintendent of Jail, Thana, has employed about fifty prisoners for digging the Mahadev Tank in the Military Cantonment of Thana, to improve water-supplies, under the supervision of a chief warder of the Jail. The work of cleansing the tank of its mud and rubbish, etc., will soon be completed.

Almost all the wells of sweet water in Thana are getting dried up, although they have been deepened and cleaned lately. The residents of the town purchase Tansa water for their use from the Thana Municipality at the rate of one pie per five gallons (or one hundred) of water. Special karkoons on Rs. 8 per mensem have been employed at each of the (eighteen) standpipe or hydrant by the Municipality in order to sell water to the public.

The hearing of the case of Sitaram Kasar and others vs. the Vicar of Thana, took place in the court of the First Class Sabordinate Judge of Thana on Friday last Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati, Sub-Judge, having taken evidence of the President, Thana Municipality, reserved judgment in the case until Friday next. Govindrao Balwant Tetie, B. A., LL.B. pleader, District Court, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. D. J. Fereira, B.A., LL.B., and J. P., attorney of the High Court of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Laxuman Ballal Jogiekar, Vakil, appeared for the defendant, the Rev. Father M. J. Pereira, Vicar of Thana.

A Native Christian, named Salvedore, residing near the Mamlatdar's Kutchery, who was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, Beatrice, last month, was tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, on Friday last. The Magistrate having examined several witnesses for the prosecution postponed the case until to-morrow. Azam Gungadhar Luxuman Virkar, Jamedar of the District Police, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Sitaram Ballal, Vakil, defended the accused.

It is stated that plague has broken out in the village of Vainai, in Bhivandi Taluka, of the Thana District lately. The koonbi cultivators of the gaon have been instructed by the sanitary authority to leave their places at once and live outside in their fields to save themselves from the epidemic.

Seven births (three males, four gemales) and twenty-five deaths (including one death from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. The cases and deaths from plague, which took place in Thana Taluka during the week were as follows:—Five cases and five deaths at Cooria, thirty-two cases and twenty-nine deaths at Bandora, one death at Navaghar and one at Sandore.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning at 10 o'clock. There are nine cases committed for trial, implicating as many prisoners, eight of whom are Hindus, and one is a Mahomedan. There are two cases of murder one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of kidnapping, one of administering a stupefying drug, and four of housebreaking and theft. Two of the cases were committed by Mr. Slater, one by Mr. P. H. Dastur, two by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup and four by Mr. S. B. Spencer. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Teja Veja, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup on the 22nd ult. for murder.
2. Tribbowan, alias Mustan Govind, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, in January last, for murder.
3. Janki Ganpat, "alias" Jayeshanker Gayadhar. "alias" Mahavir Jayashanker, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, in February last, for housebreaking by night and theft in a building.
4. Bhodi Ladhay, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur in February last, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
5. Tookaram Ranoo, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, in February last, for kidnapping.
6. Aboo Suileman, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, in February last, for theft in a building.
7. Hari Mahadoo, "alias" Abdul Husain, "alias Narayen. Mahadu, committed by Mr. Sanders Slater last month, for theft.
8. Luxmon Vithoo, alias Kaka Vithoo, committed by Mr S. B. Spencer, last month, for theft.
9. Chandanee woman, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer in February last, for administering a stupefying drug with intent to facilitate the commission of theft, theft, and abetment of the offences.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	27	3	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	29	10	57
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	7	9	30
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	10	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	11	30
G Mahim and Worlee	10	4	28
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	40	59
Total	115	92	331
Total plague deaths to date	70,552	60,462	
Same date last year	148	124	308
Small-pox	11	20	
Cholera	0	4	

BANDRA.

There were 9 attacks and 8 deaths reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 1st instant.

CUTCH MANDVIE.

A Cutch Mandvie correspondent writes:—Messrs. Carimjee Jafferjee and Mohmadbhoy Allibhoy Maldivawalas have opened a Plague Hospital here this year, as they did the last three years on the same scale, and arrangement for the Bora Community, providing them lodging, bed, food and all necessary things for the comfort and treament of patients. It was visited by the Chief Plague Officer in last week and declared satisfactorily conducted in every way. The number of patients admitted till now is 18, of whom 4 recovered and returned home, some 6 died and others are still in the Hospital giving hopes of recovery. The plague here, this year, is in full force at present, adding more to the calamity of the famine-stricken people.

AUSTRALIA.

The present arrangements for dealing with cases of plague in Melbourne, says a local paper, are, to say the least, decidedly immature in character. The accommodation provided at the Cut-pawpaw sanatorium is so limited that it would be absorbed by two or three households. In addition to the apartments prepared specially for the treatment of plague patients, there are a few small-pox rooms which might be used, but as these are constructed of wood, it would be perhaps risky to put them to use in connection with the plague.

The Central Board of Health has about £3,000 which could be expended in the perchase or erection of further buildings, but the urgency of the occasion almost excludes the idea of now setting about the building of special premises, and should necessity demand such a step, efforts would probably be made to secure the use of some sufficiently isolated and commodious structure.

The number of persons presenting themselves at the board offices for inoculation is increasing daily. Amongst those who were treated the other day were several members of the medical profession, ladies, nurses, constables and many private citizens. Dr. Gresswell points out that the prophylactic does not render absolutely plague proof the individual inoculated, but the changes of fatality are, by its injection, reduced from 85 to about 20 per cent.

All the municipal authorities in the metropolis, and also individual householders, will receive copies of the circular issued by the board.

The action of the Central Board in dealing with shipping is being vigorously emulated at Geelong, where Dr. Kennedy, the assistant local health officer, with the help of the harbor master, is actively engaged on the lines followed by the central body. The chairman of the board intends to urge the officials at Queenscliff, Sorrento, Warrnambool, Portland, Port Fairly, and, indeed, at all Victorian ports where vessels trading from Melbourne call to insist upon the Central Board's regulations with regard to shipping being rigorously enforced. Masters of vessels would surely be acting in their own interests in voluntarily adopting precautions suggested by the health authorities.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(BEFORE MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHAI, FOURTH JUDGE.)

NUSSERWANJI PESTONJEE SHROFF VS. NEMCHAND MANECKCHAND AND ANOTHER.

IN this suit the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants, who are a firm of carting agents at Carnac Bridge, trading under the name of Wadilal & Co., a sum of Rs. 120, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' failure to engage him as a delivery clerk in their employ for a period of one year, commencing from the 1st February, 1899, to 31st January, 1900, and having wrongfully put an end to their contract dated the 1st February, 1899. Mr. Cursetji M. Mowdavala, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, represented the defendants. Mr. Noble, on behalf of the defendants, contended that the contract was a unilateral one and not binding on the defendants. He said the defendants were justified in dispensing with the plaintiff's services as he was irregular in attendance and disobeyed lawful orders.

After recording evidence on both sides his Honour, in disposing of the case, said that it had been insisted on behalf of the defendants that the contract being unilateral, was not binding on them. As between master and servant there was no implied liability on the part of the master to employ his servant when the former bound the servant for a period of one year. The plaintiff was bound to serve the defendants, Wadilal and Company, for a period of one year, and when the latter were asked to pass a writing by the plaintiff, they said they would, on their faith, engage him for the period if he worked satisfactorily. Certainly a master would think it derogatory on his part to give a writing to his servant, when he had so many employés under him. His Honour, under the circumstances, thought Wadilal and Company were bound by the contract. The real key to the solution of the question was found in the evidence of Wadilal, one of the defendants, who said that the season was slack in August and September and defendants did not require many men and dispensed with the plaintiff's services. The learned Judge thought it was an afterthought on the part of the defendants, when they pleaded the defence of irregularity. His Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with Court costs and certified Rs. 15 as professional costs.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

EDUCATION IN MANAVADAR STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Manavadar Kathiawad, on the 23rd ultimo, says:—To-day was a day which the school-children of the little but beautiful Manavadar have long been accustomed to look forward to. Any yearly grant of Rs. 100 is budgeted for to reward successful school-children for their diligence. The annual examination of the schools was recently held by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath. Taking advantage of this officer's visit to the town, Dewan Bahadur Laljibhai Purushottamrai, Manager of the State, despatched a camel sowar at once to Junagadh to fetch suitable prize-books. The books having arrived in time, this morning was selected for the popular ceremony. The children world were early astir in the morning and anticipated all by appearing in holiday attire, in the nice hall of the girls' school. The *elite* of the town and other interested in education commenced to arrive at 8 o'clock and by 9 a.m. the hall looked full of prominent gentlemen. Among those present were:—Mr. Vakhatchand Umedchand, Revenue Assistant; Mr. Laloobhai Chh. Oza, Head clerk; Dr. Hargovindas. P. Talati; Mr. Jugatram H. Anjarati, 2nd Class Magistrate and President of the Manavadar School Committee; Mr. Pranlal S. Munshi, Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Pratapral A. Oza, Vahivatdar; Seth Kara Hamad; Seth Devaraj Indarji; Seth Nimchand Mavji; Seth Mamad Meghaji; Bhutt Ootamram Naranji and Bhutt Aulshankar Aditram. Dewan Bahadur Laljibhai Purushottamrai took the chair. Rao Saheb Nichhabhai P. Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath, read the following report on the state of education in Manavadar taluka:—

"An occasion of prize-distribution being the usual sequel to a year's school work in Manavadar, an account may be given of the progress of education in the State. In the beginning there was only one local school in Manavadar, opened 27 years ago, with 25 boys, and now we have the goodly number of 14 schools in the State, with 500 children of both sexes tasting the sweet fruits of education. According to the Government of India's assumption there ought to be 2,500 children attending schools out of 16,000—the population of the State. Hence 2,000 still remain out of the place of education or out of a 100 children of educable age 20 children attend schools and 80 are growing up illiterate. However far below the standard percentage of 15, the state of things is, it is not so unsatisfactory as elsewhere, where 13 persons attend and 87 do not. In my opinion Manavadar has to pride itself on the number of 14 schools, well-housed and well-looked after. This is the result of the fostering care of the department and the thorough sympathy of the officers who manage the affairs of the State. No circumstance can be a better proof of this cordial sympathy than the fact that the State maintains a free library and a free middle school and provides the readers and learners with books free of any charge. All the three local schools—the boys' school, the girls' school and the middle school—have very healthy surroundings. The free library and reading-room with a beautiful garden attached to it, the dispensary, the judge's court, the guest-house and the jail in the close vicinity of our schools are all located in graceful buildings that may do credit to any town and afford object lessons, the silent force of which never fails of an educative influence. I am really gratified to say that you, Dewan Bahadur Laljibhai have, with a whole heart, provided a full measure of bread to the poor teachers by granting them grain compensation. This shows that your care has not escaped the cause of education in these times of distress. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory. In the villages the distress appears to have affected the results but not so appreciably the numbers and parents and school-masters are fighting heroically with the wrathful times. Nothing helps them so much in the fight as the help from the State and the discipline and devotion which they have learnt from the educational system. I said in the beginning that the Manavadar Primary School opened in 1873 with 25 boys. Now it has on the books 128. Half the present number are Mahomedans and it is a very hopeful sign for the education of local Mahomedans. The results of the class transfer examination held by the school-master were checked by me during my recent inspection of the school and have not dissatisfied me. The girls' school opened ten years back with 21 pupils, has now 47 girls learning up to Standard IV, among the number being 16 Mahomedan girls. The results are satisfactory and approach our standard of excellence. Last year the school gave 82 per cent. of results and this year, it shows 95 per cent. The middle school opened experimentally three years ago with only 5 boys now counts 20 and has nearly passed the experimental stage. It has achieved a good result of 75 per cent passes, this year, as against 83 per cent of last year. In conclusion in the name of the masters and school-children I heartily thank you, Dewan Bahadur Laljibhai, for kindly presiding on this occasion and for providing and distributing prizes to the successful school-children. My thanks are also due to other gentlemen who have met here this morning to witness the interesting ceremony, which appear to have been time-honoured in Manvadar."

The report being over a programme of recitations was gone through by the children, the melody and spirit of some of which made a marked impression on the audience. When this was done the chief ceremony of prize-giving commenced and lasted for more than an hour, as the recipients of prizes were not allowed to go back to their seats unless they were given their packet of sweets on the spot. On the termination of the ceremony the president addressed a few words of encouragement to the school-children and the assembly. In the course of this he explained to all the benefit of education and exhorted the teachers and taught to work for the fresh year and future with enhanced vigour. A presentation of garlands and the usual vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE biennial general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Reading Room and Library was held on Friday, at the Library, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presiding.

THE REPORT.

The librarian, Munshi A. E. Ghoghary, read the report for the years 1898-99, from which it appeared that there were 273 and 258 subscribers respectively. Some 50 to 53 members daily attended the library; 500 books more have been circulated among the members than last year. There were in the library 95 Arabic, 240 Persian, 525 Urdu, 785 Gujrati and 2,235 English books of a total value of Rs 4,425. Last year new books, worth Rs. 280 were bought, of which Rs. 180 were given from the Library's fund and the rest Rs100 were presented by Sirdar Haji Omer Jamal Vayani in commemoration of his son's marriage. About 10 Gujrati books were given by the Directors of Public Instruction, and a cupboard with 30 Arabic, Persian and Urdu books on literature were presented by Mr. Munshi Mohamed Hassan Macba.

The report and balance, sheet were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee was elected president for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected the managing committee:—Mr. Fateh Ali Shaikh Ahmed; Sirdar Hajee Omer Jamal, Messrs. Munshi Mahomed Hassan Macba; Mia Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani; Bava Shah Bukhsh Gool Mohamed; and Husain Jusab Noor Mohamed. Dr. Rajab Ali Ramji Lakhdir and Mr. Abdul Karim Noor Mohamed, B. A., were appointed auditors, and Messrs. Gulam Ali Kasum Merchant, B. A., and Hajee Ahmed N. Attar were appointed as stock commissioners.

The president, in the course of an address, said the library was founded about fourteen years ago, but still its condition in comparison with the other libraries was backward. It appeared from the report that a good deal of advantage was taken of it by the Mahomedans and from the daily attendance register he observed that it would be a serious loss to a large number of persons if the library were closed. The Anjuman-i-Islam was not of the opinion that it should be closed, for it was a stepping-stone to higher knowledge. They were fully assured that it was not the wish of the Anjuman-i-Islam that the institution should be closed on account of lack of fund. The managing committee of the institution asked the Anjuman-i-Islam for assistance and as the Anjuman was prepared to assist the institution, Mr. Macba voluntarily came forward and offered Rs. 200 annually towards the maintenance of the library. For the last four years Bombay had suffered from plague, but it was a matter of happiness to the Anjuman to note that there had been no decrease in the number of members. It is earnestly hoped that the members would continue to take a keen interest in its advancement and secure means to obtain better accommodation than the pretent Library affords. It appeared from the report that the members of the managing committee did not take the interest in the improvement of the institution that they ought. This was a matter of great regret, and it was hoped that the new committee would not neglect their duty. Mr. Macba to whom they were thankful had been kind enough to set apart a certain property affording an income of Rs. 200 annually towards the support of the library, provided that in future his name should be added and the institution be called hereafter "The Anjuman-i-Islam Mohamed Hasan Macba Library."

Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimjee spoke a few words in favor of Mr. Macba's suggestion and requested that it should be adopted, and in the meantime Mr. Fateh Ali Shaikh Ahmed not only thanked Mr. Macba but spoke in high terms of the generosity of a gentleman, named Suleman Shaik Mohmed, a journalist, and a big merchant of Cape Town, who takes a general interest in the welfare of Mahomedans and has been pleased to put Rs. 525 at the disposal of the institution.

After thanks to Mr. Bava Shah Buksh Gool Mahomed, the honorary secretary, the chairman and the retiring committee, a vote of thanks to the president brought the meeting to an end.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE CHIEF TRANSLATOR, HIGH COURT.

YESTERDAY, in the presence of all the translators and interpreters of the High Court, the Chief Justice complimented Mr. Muncharjee Bomonjee Gagrat, Chief Translator of the High Court, who that day retired from service on pension, and intimated that he had appointed Mr. Dosabhoy B. Motiwalla his successor. Mr. Muncherjee, the retiring Chief Translator, has completed over thirty-four years' service. Receiving his early education in the Elphinstone Institution, he entered the Elphinstone College, where he obtained several scholarships. He afterwards joined the Elphinstone School, and subsequently the Goculdas Tejpal School, as a teacher; then became an assistant to the Railway Storekeeper, and later on assisted his father, in business. In December, 1865, Mr. Muncherjee joined the Translators' office as a junior translator and interpreter, in which capacity he gave entire satisfaction to the Bench, the Bar, and the general public, who had business in the law-courts. For nearly a quarter of a century he worked in the different division courts on the Original Side as a court interpreter, and served under eminent civilian judges, such as Mr. Justice Tucker, Mr. Justice Kemball, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Justice Birdwood, &c. Whether he served under barrister or civilian judges, he afforded satisfaction to all by the able manner in which he discharged his duties, his calm and quiet temper, and his perfect impartiality as an interpreter. In 1890 Mr. Muncherjee was appointed third translator and had to leave off amidst the regret of the bar the work of an interpreter. On the death of Mr. Shamrao Bhasker, Mr. Muncherjee was appointed Chief Translator, and by his tact, kindness, and courtesy won the esteem and good-will of all who came in contact with him. The revenue of the department nearly doubled in his time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain T J Grier, cleared yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain M England, cleareared yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE s s Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain T B Peabody, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain J F T Griffin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Raithmoor, 1,990 tons, Captain J Ashby, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Barry 1st March, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 3,023 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 23rd March, with a cargo of rice.

THE s s Metis, 2,195 tons, Captain J Weysey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 21st March, with a general cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Courland, 760 tons, Captain G Soutar, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah 10th March, brought a cargo of specie and 10 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE Wilson Line s s Castello, 2,336 tons, Captain W Gresham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, 28th February, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Lawrence, Mrs Dowling and infant. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,854 tons, Captain W F Lorimer, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from London, 24th February, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 127 tons of gunpowder and Master Tubs as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Japan Steam N Co's s s Muke Maru, 2,050 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Idzumi Sadar, Mrs Sasodi Isume, Miss Sasodi Nanie, Mr M E Jamal, Mr K Matsumoto, Mr and Mrs Y Matsuo and one Japanese boy.

THE Anchor Line s s Bohemia, 2,000 tons, Captain J Hamilton, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow 27th February via Liverpool, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs M Butler, two Misses and Master Butler, Mr Jairam Dhunjee and Mr Canjee Dhunjee. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coutts			Do
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
R I M S Minto		McArthur	Dry Dock		Royal Indian
H M S Pigeon		de Satge			Royal Navy
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Aura	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1938	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Fultala	2690	Cave			Transport
Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	14-4	P & O S N Co
Adana	580	Smith			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd			M M & Co
Castleventry	1915	Horsefield			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Lawada		Grier			Transport
Nawab	2011	Crebbin			A L S N Co
Raithmoor	1990	Ashby			H S & Grenan
Metis	2195	Weysey			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Chulmleigh	2575	Robson	London	11-4	J M & Co
C	Mohammadi	1252	Griffin	Calcutta	3-4	B & P S N Co
D	Okhla	3436	Rickford	Rangoon	5-4	M M & Co
E	Muke Maru	2053	Kawamuro	Japan	3-4	N Y Kaisha
N	Courland	760	Soutar			H Cassum
P	Croydon	2409	Butler	Rangoon		M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Premier	51	Ebrahim			Shprd & Co
	Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Mangalore	2-4	Do
	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	3-4	Do
	Kaveri	5.3	Ahmed	Bhownager	3-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bohemia	2260	Hamilton	Marseilles	12-4	W & A G & Co
3	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	11-4	P & O S N Co
9	Ula	3426	England	Akyab	3-4	M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	7-4	P & O Co
16	Aphrodite	2538	MacGregor	Dunkirk	7-4	W&A G&Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	3-4	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Thorndale s	Lorimer	London, Feb 24
2	Metis s	Weysey	Calcutta, March 21
	Castello s	Gresham	Middlesbro, Feb 28

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Apollo s	Pickthorn	Calcutta
	Bengo (Port Gunboat)	Guerreira	Goa
	H M S Melpomene.	Denison	Aden
	Imani s	Peabody	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Muke Maru, Kawamuro, for Kobe, &c.
" Ula, England, for Akyab.
" Lawada, Grier, for Akyab,

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Castello, for Hull via Karachi.
" Bohemia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Oclanien, for China.
" Coromandel, for China.
" Amphitrite, for Trieste, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON,
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet this week as follows:—To-day (Tuesday) outside the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m. with Carbine.

Thursday at Nesbit Lane Headquarters at 9 p.m. All intending candidates from both Companies should endeavour to attend both these parades.

2. The Marks for the Wheal Cup Competition can be seen at the Fort Head-quarter.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Carbine Association Committee at the Corps Club on Wednesday the 4th April, at 6-30 p.m.

4. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accontrements to Head-quarters before Wednesday next the 4th instant for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

H. M. S. ECLIPSE NIGGER MINSTREL TROUPE.
GRAND PERFORMANCES
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD, AT 9 P.M.
In aid of
NAVAL BRIGADE BRANCH TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL BOSANQUET
AND
BRIG-GENL. VENTRIS.
A New Musical Burlesque entitled
BLUE-EYED SUSAN
by the ECLIPSE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
PRICES—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Plan at KNIGHT WAYMOUTH & Co., Apollo Bunder.

PIANOS.
MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERARD,
Grands and Uprights.
BLUTHNER,
Grands and Uprights.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MACCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened weak this morning with Bank's selling rates 1-32d. lower from Saturday at 1s 3 15-16d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, while their rate for 3 month's sight credits remained steady at 1s. 4 3-16d and it is doubtful whether bills could have been placed at lower sight up to the close. Early in the forenoon a fair amount of business was done all round, at 1s. 4d. demand for cash, but the one seller at this rate withdrew on it, becoming known that the Bank of Bombay Cash Balance was up 41 lacs, and rates receded, until at the close, the following were the quotations :—

	s. d.
Bank Telegraphic	1 3 29-32 to 15-16
Bank Demand	1 3 15-16
3 Month's Sight Credits	1 4 3-16
3 Month's Sight Francs	1·70 1 4
Shanghai, 30 Day's Sight	155
Hongkong „	143 1-2
Japan „	148 1-2
„ 60 „	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The continued ease in the Money Market together with the heavy rise in the Bank of Bombay Cash Balance to-day 41 1-2 lacs has had the effect of strengthening Paper, and from Rs. 95 15-16 for ready and forward in the morning, the rate improved to Rs. 96 1-8 with, however, very little business passing.

STOCK AND SHARES.—The following are the latest quotations at which business has been done :—

Manockji Petit S. and W. Co	„	1,695
Tapti Valley Railway Co	„	476 1-4
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	„	207 1-2
Leopold S. and W. Co	„	163
Indian Manufacturing Co	„	130 xd.
Indian Press	„	128 3-4

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office,	Dec.,	Rs. 8,16,762
„ „ Branches	Inc.	280,386
Other „	Inc.	55,52,355
Government Securities	Inc.	185,684
Other authorised „	Dec.	9,900
Loans	Dec.	13,26,246
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	10,28,301
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	6,797
Cash	Inc.	41,53,299

FREIGHTS.—With a good demand for tonnage from Calcutta and the Rice ports, for which several boats have been fixed at good paying rates, owners are firmer in their ideas which are above those of Bombay.

Business has been done for Havre, April shipment, at 18s. 6d., while for Antwerp-May, 17s. has been done.

COALS.—The Market is steady but no transactions of any quantity are reported again to-day.

SEEDS.—Gingelly is quiet, with nothing doing, at unchanged rates.

CASTOR.—The market continues firm with a fair demand for ready at Rs. 37 8-0, and April-May, Rs. 38-12-0.

LINSEED.—In a quiet market business has been done in bold grain, ready, at Rs. 8-8-0, and in small grain from Rs. 8-4-6 to Rs. 8-5-0. April-May has also declined considerably but closes slightly firmer at Rs. 8-6-6, for bold, and Rs. 8 3-0 small grain.

RAPE SEED.—The market is firm and business has been done in ready Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-12-0, and Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-5-0.

POPPY SEED.—Continues in good demand for ready at Rs. 8-8-0. April-May, neglected, at Rs. 8-5-6 to 8-6-0.

COTTON.—The market is very quiet at a decline of Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 below Saturday's rates. Some sellers are keen to sell; on the other hand buyers are praging a waiting game. Very little business is reported, the total purchases for the day only amounting to between 600 and 800 bales, and all bought at a considerable decline.

		Rs.
Good Broach for March (1901) is named		196
Do. for ready is named		225
Fully Good Bengals for May	do.	212
Do. for ready	do.	215
Do. for January 1901	do.	165
Good Bhownugger, for May	do.	212

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	190
Barsee and Nugur	40
Berar	60
Total Oomras	290
Hinginghat	42
Dhollera	122
Broach	90
Compta and Dharwar	1,811
Westerns	106
Bengals	241
Sind	10
Persian	727
American	...
Egyptian	...
Other Sorts	...
Total	3,439

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	1,279
Linseed	5,104
Rapeseed	5,161
Gingellyseed	1,328
Poppyseed	181
Groundnuts	35
Castorseed	2,236
Rice	201,231

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's receipts	80,000	105,000	82,000
Do. Export to U.K.	54,000	60,000	75,000
Do. do. to Continent	68,000	54,000	92,000
Total receipts since 1st September	59,13,000	76,68,000	78,98,000
Total receipts to U. K.	18,59,000	31,27,000	29,07,600
Do. to Continent.	26,97,000	30,04,000	32,25,000
Total stock in the Ports	7,60,000	7,76,000	8,52,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,130,000	4,561,910	4,123,320
„ „ „ of Surats	42,000	157,150	127,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	662,000	1,727,180	1,185,910
„ London	4,000	4,000	3,030
American Afloat	170,000	100,000	248,050
East Indian „	1,000	3,000	2,000
Total	837,000	1,834,180	1,438,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 12-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 7-16d.
„ Good Bhownugger	4 24-32d.	2 13-16d.	2 7-8d.
Difference	20-32d.	18-32d.	18-32d

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 31st March, as compared with the statement of 24th March, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 24. Rs.	Mar. 31. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,02,295	50,85,413
Do. do. at Branches	33,62,720	36,46,103
Other Deposits	407,16,193	462,65,548
Post Bills	10,885	10,189
Credits, undrawn	22,75,720	21,66,716
Rs.	692,66,923	741,80,002
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,50,467	79,36,151
Other authorised Securities	24,85,145	24,75,245
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	98,47,840	107,36,591
Loans do. do. do.	174,41,103	161,14,862
Bills Discounted and purchased	141,83,490	152,11,791
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,760	25,757
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,14,411	2,07,614
Cash	168,93,726	210,47,025
Rs.	692,66,923	741,80,002

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left Penang for Bombay on 31st March, 1900.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALDRIDGE—March 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr S C Aldridge, Police Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PATERSON—TROUP—March 24, at St John's Church, Mirzapur, by the Rev G A Ford, George Alfred Paterson, I C S, eldest son of G W Paterson, Esq., of St Heliers, Jersey, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, to Norma Frances Mary, second daughter of the late Captain R H W Troup, of Uplands, Wrington, Somerset.

DEATHS.

JEYARAM CHETTY—March 29, at Madras, Potham Chetty Jeyaram Chetty, Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept, Chittoor Circle, aged 39.

VENOUR—March 30, at Delhi, of enteric fever, Evelyn M D Venour, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General E Venour.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.

MR. J. J. DARLING, of the Institute of Bankers, read a carefully-prepared paper on the currency of India before that body on the 7th March. It is so constantly taken for granted by the advocates of free silver coinage that silver is the traditional currency of India, that it is satisfactory to see that the author of the paper points out that the gold mohur—and also the gold pagoda—circulated side by side with the silver rupee at the ratio of 1 to 15 until quite recent times. When in 1835 rupee was made the standard, and gold ceased to be legal tender in 1841, the Government of India enjoined its officers to receive gold mohurs in payment of dues. When the Australian gold discoveries in 1853, following close on the discovery of gold in California, gave rise to the apprehension that gold would meet the fate, which events showed was reserved for silver, and become severely depreciated in value, the Government issued a proclamation rescinding the permission given twelve years before. In 1864 Government repented of that step, and desired that the sovereign should be made legal tender as the equivalent of ten rupees. The Home Government would only consent to the sovereign being received in India in payment of dues to Government. In the following year Government included in its reserves gold coin to the value of over two crores. The gold reserve, however, disappeared in the year 1866 and thirty years have elapsed before a gold reserve formed part of the Government balances. The author of the paper is the victim of a fallacy with which we are familiar in India when he states that for the twenty years between the time the decline in silver set in, and the closure of the mints, the country was fairly prosperous, the net deficits amounting only to the trifling aggregate of some twenty-four crores. That prosperity was compatible however with a heavy increase of taxation and a continuous increase in the bulk of the Home remittances that threatened the State with bankruptcy. It is not necessary to follow the author in his review of the vicissitudes in exchange which followed the closing of the mints to silver. But it will be remembered that even that drastic measure did not prevent the rupee from falling in 1894 to 1s. 0½d. If the mints had been still open it would have fallen to 10½d. without the possibility of recovery. The Currency Committee were well within the mark in calculating that a fall in exchange to a shilling rupee would increase the necessities of the Government of India to Rs. 100,000,000 in the remittance of the Home Charges, or allowing for a possible increase in the revenue to Rs. 70,000,000 net, which would have to be met by increased taxation.

The writer acknowledges that success has attended the accumulation of gold to a degree never anticipated. Certainly the opponents of the gold standard and an eventual gold currency never expected to see these predictions of ignominious failure so strikingly discredited. A year ago the gold reserve was only £2,000,000; now it is increased four-fold. It is true that the demand for silver has been even greater, and the Government has coined Rs. 10,000,000 of silver purchased for the purpose, the transaction giving a profit of 50 per cent. That was in addition to the recoinage of 5,000,000 old rupees that had been called in. The demand for rupees was partly due to the requirements of famine relief and partly to the movements of grain to meet the scarcity in the affected districts. It may be reasonably assumed that the cessation of silver coinage for seven years must have considerably reduced the stock of rupees in circulation. There must have been recourse to coinage under such circumstances, famine, or no famine. Mr. Darling adduces figures to show that the coinage last year considerably exceeded the average annual amount of rupees turned out before the mints were closed, which, when deduction was made of the proportion coined simply to obtain a certificate of fineness of silver to be turned into ornaments, was Rs. 27,400,000. In ten months of the year just closed Rs. 62,000,000 were coined, and in the previous year Rs. 30,000,000. The maximum in any one year of the ten preceding the closing was Rs. 43,800,000. The increment of rupees did not prevent the large accumulation of gold. Nor were the trade balances favourable. The nine months ending with December showed a balance of merchandise against India of £578,000, while the balance of treasure was in her favour to the extent of £4,414,000. These significant figures suggest to the writer that there has been a movement of capital to India, and that the accumulation of gold is not so much due to trade influences, as to remittances of the Exchange Banks during the busy season, to be returned when trade is slack. Unfortunately it cannot be ascertained how much has been sent out for permanent employment. Mr. Darling regards with some misgiving the effect on the accumulation of gold at the increase in the value of rupees in the last two years. He is inclined to the conclusion that the increase of the value of the silver currency will in the ensuing year make the demand for gold for Indian currency purposes much less than it has been. An easy money market may be expected, and there will consequently be less employment for imported capital. If the trade balances be again adverse; we are told to expect serious inroads on the gold reserve. Yet we are not to be too despondent; for there is now confidence in the stability of exchange, which was lacking in 1893-94, when the trade balance lay against India, the sales of Council Bills were only £9,500,000, instead of seventeen millions, and in 1897-98 similar trade conditions had a precisely similar result.

The Government have been careful not to accept any legal responsibility to maintain the rupee at sixteen pence. But "judging from the utterances of the Secretary of State and of the Finance Minister, practical convertibility will be maintained by all the means" in the power of the Government. Should the rupee fall to 1s. 3 7-8d., the gold exporting point, we may expect a suspension or considerable curtailment of Council drawings; if that do not suffice, there will be the option of remitting gold in the currency reserve, or of borrowing in sterling or both. The Currency Committee piously recommended that there should be caution in increasing the gold obligations of Government. But the Government have other obligations which they can not afford to neglect, if they desire to ensure the success of the currency policy to which they are committed with the full approval and on the recommendation of the Committee. Moreover, as Mr. Darling shrewdly observes, the tendency of the Government is to borrow, and in that they have the support of the Secretary of State. The inference is that in the event of difficulties arising, borrowing in order to maintain the rupee at the ratio of fifteen to the pound sterling, will in all likelihood be resorted to, even before the Treasury is denuded of gold. In this way a gold reserve of even six or seven million sterling, and the moral certainty that the Government will borrow to prevent gold going below the export point, will suffice to assure the convertibility of the rupee for foreign payments "at all events for a year or two," even though in the long run the enhanced value of the rupee depends on the balance of trade. Mr. Darling is of opinion that we may look forward to that contingency with equanimity; in the long run the balance of trade will be in favour of India. Two members of the Currency Committee were quite confident that the sixteen-penny rupee would be a tax on the producer. The majority of the Committee had no such fear. If a sixteen-penny rupee is a tax on the producer, how vast was the bonus to the same producer when the rupee fell from par to sixteen pence? Professor Marshall is equally clear upon the point:—"I have not been able to see that it is any tax upon trade at all. It is a tax on those who have a specific quantity of rupees to pay under contracts made or implied, during the very short time that the rupee was of lower real value than now; but so far as future trade is concerned, it seems to me to be a change exactly like the adoption of the decimal system, and using the kilogramme instead of the pound." There seems no reason to suppose that a sixteen-penny rupee will ruin the trade of India, which flourished when the rupee was the equivalent of 2s. 3d.

IN the report on the administration of Travancore substantial progress is recorded. In land revenue the year's demand was in excess of the previous period, and the percentage of collection slightly better, but the amount of allowances for perished crops was greater. The chief remissions were made in Padmanabhapuram, due to the partial failure of crops owing to scanty rainfall. No agricultural loans were applied for or granted during the year, and no explanation has been offered by the Peischars why this beneficial desire of the Government to help distressed cultivators has remained practically a dead letter. The interest charged on loans is very low and the amount borrowed is made repayable by easy instalments. The security required is what an ordinary ryot could furnish without difficulty. Want of enterprise on the part of the ryots generally and their disinclination to incur obligations may partly account for their not seeking to avail themselves of the provisions of the law. Possibly also the provisions are not fully and properly understood. Considerable progress was made with survey work, an area covering 24 talukas being covered. The special survey of Peermade and Periyar villages completed during the year must be classed among the great operations of the department. The inaccessible nature of the tracts and the want of sufficient landmarks defining the limits of individual estates were the chief difficulties to be contended with. In spite of these drawbacks, very satisfactory results were achieved. The police report shows there was a decrease in crime but for the dacoities due to the anti-Shanar riots in Shencottah. The disturbances arose first in the adjoining British territory, but the contagion soon spread into the frontier taluk of Shencottah where eight Shanar villages were attacked, burnt, and plundered. The situation became so grave that until a detachment of the Nair Brigade and a wing of the 19th M. N. I stationed at Quilon were sent the disturbance was not quelled. The industries show a gradual advance, and there were more workmen employed than in previous years, while seven new companies were registered. Arrears of revenue fell to Rs. 8,317, and there was a considerable increase in the litigation between the Jenmies and Kudiyans, many of the suits being of a protracted nature. Very satisfactory progress was made in regard to the registration of documents. The shipping trade also enjoyed a year of prosperity, the ports of Quilon and Alleppey being largely responsible for the increase in tonnage. New areas of forest were selected for fodder and fuel reserves. The value of the external trade of the country during the year was Rs. 2,76,50,518 against Rs. 2,36,14,516 in 1898, development being noticeable in both exports and imports. The outlay on public works was nearly 21 lakhs, among the projects carried out being the installation of lights at Trivandrum, and the construction of High Range Road. Over three lakhs were spent on new irrigation works, and owing to abnormal rains the expenditure on repairs was rather above the average. Negotiations regarding the construction of the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway and the Cochin-Shoranore Railway have been completed, and its construction will shortly be undertaken. The revenue statement shows increases from duty on tobacco and abkari, while there was an advance of nearly two lakhs on customs. To encourage local industry, export duty was abolished on timber wrought into articles, such as almirahs, tables and door and window sashes, provided the articles are manufactured in the country and that the cost of labour represents not less than 25 per cent. of their value.

THE Revision Settlement of the Chikhli taluka of the Surat Collectorate has demanded more than an average amount of attention from Government. The several officers concerned have been more than usually at variance and in deciding upon an enhancement of the rates of two per cent. only, Government has apparently hit upon this small amount as being in the nature of a compromise. Mr. Maconochie Deputy Superintendent of the Gujarat Revenue Survey, and Mr. Brownlow Fforde, Superintendent of Deccan and Gujarat Surveys have each their own views. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, holds the balance between them, while Mr. Moore, Collector of Surat, and Mr. Silcock, Commissioner, Northern Division, both abstain from offering any opinion. Finally, the Revenue Member of Council steps in and his decision is given over the signature of Mr. G. W. Hatch. The taluka has never been and is not very prosperous; nor can it be in the nature of things, for the soil is of varied quality and the people are improvident. The Anavlas and Kunbis are admitted to be in comfortable circumstances, their only debts being due to extravagance, although, it seems, some allowance is to be made for them as they found great difficulty in accommodating themselves to the great fall in the world which was brought by the reduction of their status and privileges when the British system of administration replaced the native, under which both place and power were possessed by the Anavlas. They have been engaged in costly social quarrels ever since. No leniency of rating will help the people of Chikhli generally, for the profits of a good crop of sugarcane are spent at once in paying old debts or in social and domestic extravagance. No provision is made for the comparatively lean years to follow, or for the possible partial or entire failure of the next crop. Mr. Maconachie, in a very exhaustive report on the taluka, gives some instructive information as to the customs of its people. The institution of halis is well-known to people acquainted with the Surat district, but to those who are not, Mr. Maconachie's brief outline of the system will be welcome. The "hali," that is, the farm-servant is more or less of a slave although he is generally well-fed, sufficiently clothed, and has no anxieties. His connection with his master, as Mr. Maconachie shows, is either hereditary or begins with his selling his services in return for an advance of cash for the purchase of a wife. In the former case his family may have been servants of the same house for generations. In the latter he obtains forty or fifty rupees and in consideration of that and his maintenance binds himself to work for an indefinite period. In some talukas it is the custom to consider a year's work as equivalent to a reduction in the debt of a certain sum, generally five rupees, but in Chikli it seems that the master's claim is not worked off in this way. Hereditary halis are married at their master's expense and so the claim to their service is perpetuated. Sometimes the hali is given five to ten wasas of land to cultivate on his own account and seed for the same is given him. If they are not well treated they run away and get work elsewhere. This happens frequently and the masters have no remedy, a fact which prohibits their being correctly described as slaves, and is the cause of much tribulation among the masters.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. China, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by a Staff Officer will proceed to Khandalla on inspection duty leaving Bombay on the 4th instant from the Victoria Terminus by the 2 p.m. passenger train and returning again on the evening of the 5th idem. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding the first, at 2 p.m. on the 4th inst., and the second at 7 a.m. on the 6th idem. The Command of the Bombay Garrison will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. T. H. Mackenzie, Staff Corps, the next senior Officer, during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

IN a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" the following notification is published:—The following addition is made to the List published as a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" on 23rd May 1899, of gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levee:—Baronets and Knights.

H. M. S. MELPOMENE, Captain J. Denison, sailed yesterday for Aden.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Bengo, Captain Cezar Augusto de Mello, e Guerreiro, sailed yesterday for Goa.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th March, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 185,752 maunds and Rs. 61,850 in the earnings.

NOTIFICATIONS are under issue prohibiting persons from attending fairs at the following places in the Hoshiarpur district:—Panchmangal, Bharta, Manowall, Mahesiana, and Samandra.

THE plague continues to spread in the infected area. Two more villages have been attacked, Rurkikhas, population 1,039, in the Hoshiarpur district, and Khatkar Kalan, population 1,481, in the Jullundur district. This is the village in which the disease first appeared in September 1897.

SIR W. E. GARSTIN has left Cairo for Khartoum whence he will proceed immediately up the White Nile to the lake to inspect the cutting of the sudd or vegetable barriers. He hopes to find that great progress has been made with the work. Sir Rennell Rodd will accompany him to Khartoum.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday again reached the very high figure of 218. The number of deaths from plague brought to light was 136, and 125 fresh cases of plague were discovered. The number of cases of plague alive on Thursday was 262. Wednesday's returns show another case among the Eurasian community.

WITH reference to the Maharaja of Jeypore's recent munificent offer of fifteen lakhs to establish permanent Famine Insurance Fund, writes the "Pioneer, it may be interesting to recall a similar project of the last generation. One of the sons of Sir Jamsetji's Jijibhoy, the first baronet and great philanthropist, was also a great philanthropist himself and his charities rivalled those of his distinguished father. At the height of his fortune the late Mr Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy was worth more than four crores of rupees. In his will, made in 1863, he set aside the large sum of fifty-one lakhs of rupees to be made over to the Government of India for establishing a permanent fund out of whose proceeds relief should be given to the people in case of famines, floods and the like calamities of nature. Unfortunately while this generous scheme was developing and negotiations were proceeding the large-hearted donor was ruined in the great financial crisis of 1865-66, notorious, as the Bombay Share Mania, and his enormous fortune vanished like those of most of the millionaires of Western India. Thus his scheme of a private Famine Insurance Fund came to naught, and was nipped almost in the bud. We are glad that the idea has been taken up anew.

AN artless aspiration was expressed by the Native Member for the North-West Provinces in the Budget debate, remarks the Allahabad paper. After eulogising the administration of the present Lieutenant-Governor he went on to say, "May I express a hope that the Government, considering his assiduous labour and wise administration of that country, will extend the term of his office in that Province for some years more. If this be done it would be a great blessing to the people of my Province and also a gain to the Government." Considering that the member in question sits in Council virtually as nominee of the Lieutenant-Governor his appeal for an extension of Sir Antony Mac-Donnell's term of office was hardly called for; but the Council no doubt made allowances for the inexperience of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan and accepted his remarks as they were uttered in good faith. They undoubtedly do reflect a wide public opinion in these Provinces. The Hindus of Benares are now organising a meeting to give expression to the same wish that has just been uttered in Council by the Mahomedan landlord from Rohilkund. The practical effect of these and similar proceedings may not be important; but they indicate the very remarkable extent to which the Lieutenant-Governor has won the confidence and regard of the Native population.

THE newspapers, says a "Reuter," telegram from Algiers, dated March 9, announce that in pursuance of a recommendation of the Governor-General and the Commander of the 19th Army Corps, the Government has taken decisions, the execution of which has been entrusted to the El Goleah and Southern Oran columns, the latter of which has just arrived at El Azoud. These columns are to prosecute the advantages secured by the French occupation of In Salah, but they are not to touch the Tafil region, which remains, geographically and politica outside the zone of operations. The El Go column is expected to reach In Salah on March 1

MOST of the art treasures in the Theatre Francaise were, it seems, rescued during the recent fire. The theatre itself is practically a ruin, though some of the offices and stores have been saved. In the chamber on March 9, M. Leygues, the Minister of Fine Arts, said that the theatre would be rebuilt in a short time, and in the meantime the Comedie Francaise would have a theatre at their disposal. He added that inquiry was being made into the origin of the fire, the cause of which was not known; but Mr. Claretie stated earlier in the day that it was believed that the fire originated with the electrical arrangements.

SOME bookmaker might make a book, and a very dull one it would be, on correspondents of the best letter-writers. The daughter to whom Madame de Sevigne wrote was not the brightest of her sex. Mann's letters to Walpole are as dull as may be. We wonder if Horace really read them. Lady Pomfret, to whom Lady Mary Wortly Montagu unburdened herself, is said to have been a very tedious woman. It is said to take two to make a kuarrel, but a correspondence can get on admirably with only one clever writer. But it does seem odd that the clever writer hardly ever selects clever correspondents. A valuable part of a great man's correspondence would be a separate volume of his replies to bores. Mr. Ruskin used to be vivacious in these effusions.

A STORY used to be told in the N.-W. Provinces, says the local paper, about one of the byegone Civilian magnates, who was a great sportsman but a jealous one. He had asked a distinguished foreigner out for a few days' shooting; but luck had been sadly against them. Only on their last day did they manage to come across a tiger. Ordinarily it would have been fifty to one on the Commissioner, who with his control of the line and knowledge of woodcraft could generally manage to secure the shot from a party of five or six, much less was he likely to give the chance to a solitary foreigner. This tiger, however, was a perverse one, and chose to come out before the Count, who laid it low with a single bullet. He though not knowing much about wild beasts knew a good deal about men, and promptly preceeded to make clear his claim to the trophy, saying how he would have the skin set up by Ward and the claws made into bangles for his wife. The Commissioner let the subject drop, but he was thoughtful on the way back, and as they were nearing camp he said My dear Count, 't his bad luck: if I had got ten tigers you should have had nine and welcome. But I have never returned empty handed, and I cannot do so now. It would have a bad political effect." And with that he had the tiger shifted on to his particular pad elephant. There is happily no fear that Lord Curzon's shooting trip may have a bad political effect. The party within a few hours of their start from Lalkua on Friday secured a tiger and a panther, and the Royal Bengal fell to the right rifle.

THE inaccuracy of the maps of South Africa is a source of much perplexity to chroniclers of the war, and the general vagueness as to places in the letters of correspondents renders it a matter of the utmost difficulty to locate events. In some maps—to take an example—Paardeberg is placed to the south of the Modder River, in others to the north of it. Again, Klip Drift is variously placed east or west of Paardeberg according to the whim of the compiler, or is altogether omitted. As a rule the greatest confussion appears to exist as to the position of drifts. We have, of course, nothing to do with the surveys of the Republics, but as regards Cape Colony and Natal, of which the published maps are equally inaccurate, it is a reproach that at such a time this source of information should so signally fail. Nor is the loss felt alone by those who at home are endeavouring to follow correctly the daily incidents of the war. It is one that keeps our officers in the field in a state of constant uncertainty as to the country lying in their front and occupied by the enemy. Correct maps on a convenient scale are as important to an officer scouting as field-glasses. There is little doubt that in their slowness to appreciate the value of handy field-maps our military authorities are far behind those who direct the instruction and equipment of the German Army. Indeed, the art of good scouting, together with all its accessories appears still to be in its infancy in our service. The present war is teaching us many lessons of great value, and none of more value than that to which we now allude.

AS South Africa is a country which has enjoyed only brief intervals of peace during the past hundred years, and limited its operations to a particular season of the year, the present war has given rise to several remarkable coincidences. The Battle of Colenso was fought on December 15, the eve Deringaan's Day, and as it ended in a British reverse, it was regarded by the Boers an an omen favourable to themselves. General Cronje was first reported to be in danger of defeat and capture on the eve of the Free States Independence Day. The spot on the Modder, where he made his gallant stand, is not far distant from Boomplatz, where the Boers were decisively beaten by Sir Harry Smith in 1847. Even more dramatic was his surrender to the British on the anniversary of Majuba Day, second only to Deringaan's Day in the estimation of the Boers. The depressing effect it must have on the Republics can be measured only by the elation with which the news has been received throughout the British Empire. Not only have they lost their best general, but the "Old Guard" of the Transvaal, the very flower of the Boer Army. Such a disaster on such a day will no doubt be read by simple burghers in a manner peculiar to themselves. When President Burgers failed to take Sekukuni's stronghold they came to the conclusion that "the Lord was against him," and, in spite of his despairing appeals to their patriotism, went home. Like the natives, and all partially-civilised people, they are strong only in the face of success. General Cronje to the contrary, and whether they look at his surrender from the Biblical standpoint or no, they will be thoroughly depressed by the news. All that could have been done by man was done by him to avert disaster. The retreat from Kimberley was carried out in a masterly manner. The resistence in the bed of the Modder was heroic, and continued for days, when a trained and disciplined force would not have held out for as many hours. The resourcefulness of the defence was magnificent. Nevertheless on the anniversary of the day when nineteen years ago 400 British soldiers were defeated through military and political blundering, 4,000 Boers, under a brilliant general, surrender to the British.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH CONVOY AND BATTERIES AMBUSHED.

LOSS OF SIX GUNS.

LONDON, APRIL 2, 5-5 A.M.

Reuter wires from Bushman's Kop on the 31st ultimo, that a force of the 10th Hussars, the Household Cavalry, U and Q Batteries of the Horse Artillery under Colonel Broadwood, and the Mounted Infantry under Colonel Pilcher, who were garrisoning Thebanchu being threatened by a strong Boer force on the previous evening, the British retired on Bloemfontein water-works, where their Camp was shelled at dawn from the rear by the enemy. Whereupon Colonel Broadwood sent off a Convoy and his Batteries.

Both these were ambushed in deep spruits and six of our guns were captured.

General Colvile's division left Bloemfontein early in the morning and arrived at noon at the water-works' camp, where we are now shelling the enemy.

THE DISASTER TO BROADWOOD'S FORCE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Lord Roberts telegraphs that Colonel Broadwood reports that his losses in the ambush were 350, including 200 missing, besides seven guns and all the baggage.

A despatch from Lord Roberts confirming Reuter's despatch says that Colonel Broadwood informed him that the enemy were approaching Thebanchu in two bodies from the north and east. Colonel Broadwood stated that he intended retiring on the water-works seventeen miles nearer to Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts replied that the Ninth Division would march at daylight to support him and he left to Colonel Broadwood to use has discretion to retire as proposed.

Colonel Broadwood moved at night and bivouacked and was attacked at daybreak on the 31st on three sides. He then despatched his batteries and baggage towards Bloemfontein covering them with his cavalry.

Two miles from the water-works the road crosses a deep nullah, and it was here that the Boers during the night had concealed themselves so well that the British scouts passed over the spot without discovering them.

The Boers opened fire when the waggons and guns entered the drift and many drivers and horses were shot at short range. The uncaptured guns galloped away.

Our scouts found the passage across the nullah unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Colonel Broadwood's Horse crossed and re-formed with great steadiness.

On hearing that Colonel Broadwood was hard pressed Lord Roberts ordered General French with the two remaining Cavalry Brigades to follow up and support the Ninth Division. The latter after a magnificent march arrived on the scene at two in the afternoon.

The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men with guns, the number of which is not reported.

BROADWOOD'S GUNS RECOVERED.

BLOEMFONTEIN WATER-SUPPLY CUT OFF.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" announces in a telegram, dated Bloemfontein, 2nd April, that Colonel Broadwood's guns have been recovered.

The message further announces that the Boers have cut off the water-supply to Bloemfontein.

[Colonel Broadwood's Brigade, General French's Cavalry Division and Colonel Pilcher's Mounted Infantry formed the advance guard of the centre column which accompanied Lord Roberts in the entry into Bloemfontein, and the same troops came into contact with the enemy on several occasions between Poplar Grave and the Free State capital. Shortly after Bloemfontein had been taken, General French was sent out eastward for the purpose of intercepting the Boers who were retreating north on Kroonstad from the Orange River. Arriving at Thebanchu, 40 miles distant, he distributed Lord Robert's proclamation. Commandant Crowther's forces are believed to have gone to the eastward of Thebanchu, but General French's horses were too exhausted to admit of proceeding further, and he returned to Bloemfontein without having had to fight with the enemy. Apparently the brigades under Colonels Broadwood and Pilcher were left behind to occupy Thebanchu. Pilcher pushed on to Ladybrand last week, but was compelled to retire before superior numbers to Thebanchu, whither the enemy appears to have followed him. It is evident there is plenty of work to be done in the region of Bloemfontein before the advance on Wymburg or Kroonstad or Pretoria is commenced. Major-General Colville, who has gone to support the Cavalry, is in command of the Guards' Brigade of Lord Methuen's division.]

NEW ZEALAND TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Three transports sailed from Lyttleton and Wellington for the Cape, on Saturday, with 900 troops and one thousand horses, forming the fourth and fifth New Zealand contingents.

The scenes on the embarkation of the men were of unprecedented enthusiasm.

THE VICTORY AT KAREE IMPORTANT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent wires April 1st:—The victory obtained by Lord Roberts over the Boers at Karee is one of the most brilliant and important of his magnificent achievements. The Boers, who, it is estimated, numbered 3,000 strong, held a position of great natural strength, which they further improved by throwing up earth-works and building trenches, which were occupied by a determined lot of men, whose rifle-fire was most acute and deadly. The fiercest fight was on the left, which the mounted infantry attacked with great gallantry. They were exposed to a heavy and galling fire, but prevailed in the end, driving the enemy from their posts at the point of the bayonet. The pursuit of the enemy was checked by a skilful rear-guard action, in which the Johannesburg police took a principal part. The position which our troops captured is one of the utmost strategical importance.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his correspondence to the "Morning Post" daily urges clemency to the rebels who are voluntarily surrendering in all directions. It appears that Generals Buller and Dundonald and Colonel Sandbach all concur in the expediency of such action.

The order for Lord Methuen's return to Kimberley is amazing everybody at Cape Town where there is much speculation as to the reasons which lead Lord Roberts to take such a step.

We are requested to intimate that in addressing correspondence to the officers and troops serving in South Africa, the following instructions may be observed:—The Regiment, Battery, Field Hospital or other unit, Staff appointment or Department to which the addressee belongs, should be clearly specified with the addition of the words (1) "via Durban" in the case of articles intended for the forces in Natal; "via Cape Town" in the case of articles intended for the forces operating in or from Cape Colony. If the sender is satisfied that the post town of destination can safely be entered in the address, this may be done, but the words "via Durban" or "via Cape Town" should none the less be added to the address. 2. The address "Indian Contingent" should no longer be used for the Regiments, Batteries, etc., which were despatched from India to South Africa. 3. It is believed that members of the public will now generally know whether the officers or men, to whom they may be sending letters or other articles, are serving with the forces in Natal or with the force operating in and from Cape Colony, and it is with the view of preventing delay that it is now requested that the words "via Durban" or "via Cape Town" should be clearly marked on the cover. At present letters for officers and men known to be serving with the forces operating from Cape Colony are frequently addressed to Durban.

THE BRITISH VICTORIES.

CONGRATULATORY DURBAR AT BHOR.

A local correspondent writes:—The Padva is the Hindu New Year's Day. A durbar is every year held in honour of this holiday at Bhor. This year the Padva had a new and interesting aspect in that the recent successes of the British arms in South Africa have evoked an outburst of feeling of great joy in all the ranks of the people of Bhor. In the morning H. H. the Chief of Bhor celebrated the British victories in view of which grain and clothes were distributed to the needy poor. At the instance of the Chief, at 12 a.m., a crowded durbar meeting was held in the beautiful and tastefully decorated durbar hall to express feelings of rejoicing. An eloquent reference was made to the gallant defence of Ladysmith and to the brilliant successes of Lord Roberts and the British arms. Cheers for the Queen-Empress and for Lord Roberts terminated the proceedings. In the afternoon all the boys and girls in the Bhor schools were assembled in the high school building, where sweetmeats were distributed to them by the Karbhari after a suitable speech by the Shaladhikari. There were illuminations at night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND COREA.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Reuter's Yokohama correspondent states that Corea has granted the Russian request for a site within Treaty limits at Masampho. The question is now considered as settled.

THE PLAGUE AT SYDNEY.

Eleven fresh cases of plague and two deaths have occurred at Sydney.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires, London, March 31st:—The arrangements made in Dublin and the feeling evinced throughout Ireland generally in connection with the approaching visit of the Queen to that country promise that it will be a pleasant and successful one.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

In the University Sports, Oxford won the 100 yards and quarter-mile races, the high and long jumps, and the hammer and weight contests.

Cambridge won the mile and-a-half and three-mile races, but in the hurdle race they were handicapped by the breakdown at 500 yards of their champion, Jones.

At a long jump the two best performances were Pegeton's. Workman's, three miles, was excellent, and in the opinion of experts the success of the meeting was more than realised.

HOW THE BOAT RACE WAS WON.

To-day's boat race was one of the hollowest recorded. From the first stroke Cambridge led, and thenceforward the race was a mere procession, the gap ever widening to the end. There were five lengths between the boats at Hammersmith, nine at Chiswick, and 200 yards at Barnes, the winning margin being estimated at twenty lengths. Although completely out classed, the Oxonions struggled pluckily throughout and were quite exhausted, while the winners apparently scarcely turned a hair. The time, 18 minutes 47 seconds, equals the record, but there was a fast tide and perfect weather.

HARNESSING THE CAUVERY FALLS.

BANGALORE, APRIL 2.

Captain Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., Executive Engineer, Mysore Public Works, has just returned from a visit to Calcutta in connection with the scheme of harnessing the Cauvery Falls for electrical purposes. It is understood that the Government of India approves of the Lotbiniere scheme in its entirety, and that the work will be under full weight within a month. At present a measuring dam is being constructed across the river to gauge the flow of water, and both men and materials are being collected. The Madras Government have consented to the water required for the purpose from the Cauvery being purchased at favorable terms.

AN ENGINE-DRIVER SENTENCED.

POONA, APRIL 2.

The driver of the goods train, which brought about the collision at Pakni Station, was placed before a Magistrate at Pakni and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50. This may probably result in his dismissal from the service.

A WAGGON BURNT.

A waggon loaded with cotton took fire yesterday between Yevat and Uruli Stations. The accident is believed to be the result of a spark from the engine. The driver noticing smoke coming from the waggon, stopped the train, detached the waggon, and ran into Uruli Station, where efforts were made to extinguish the fire, but owing to the scarcity of water nothing could be done.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE N.-W.-P.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The "Englishman" states that Sir Anthony Macdonald will be offered extension of the North-West-Provinces Lieutenant-Governorship.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

Mr. Donald Smeaton is likely to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam, vice Mr. Cotton proceeding on three months' leave.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London April 1, stated that Lord Salisbury, speaking yesterday, said that the General Election would not take place until the South African task is completed.

THE LATE MANIBHAI JASBHAI.

A Petlad correspondent writes under date March 30:—A meeting of the Charotar Nagar Association was held to-day for the purpose of sending a letter of consolation to the bereaved family of the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. Many speeches were delivered, all expressing great regret at the loss of so kind, benevolent, wise and industrious a gentleman. It was unanimously agreed to send a letter of consolation to his family as follows:—"This Association is extremely grieved at the loss of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, who has fostered this Association from its very birth and has always given every kind of help—mental, physical and pecuniary—to it. But God's will is supreme and fame is immortal. And the Association hopes that his family will be consoled by these considerations."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CRICKET RULES.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

SINCE November ended the way of the fox-hunter has not fallen in very pleasant places. Throughout December, January, and much of February he had to contend with snow, frost, fog, torrential rains; and the depression caused by the hostility of the elements was increased by bad news from the theatre of war and the departure of friends and relations for South Africa. Right gallantly did hunting men respond to the call to arms, and although there be some who will never again hear the glorious music of hounds nor enjoy the keen pleasure of following them in a good run, their memory will long linger by the covert-side. With the advent of March a change came over the conditions of the chase. The swollen brooks subsided gradually within their usual limits, the saturated ground gave up some of its moisture, scent was always good—sometimes brilliant,—and men tasted the full joys of riding to hounds under auspicious circumstances. It is probable that in many countries hunting will be continued until April is well advanced, but although it is but natural that masters of hounds should utilise their opportunities for showing spot and killing foxes, an undue prolongation of the hunting season cannot be considered advisable. The country is looking well. Crops are fairly forward, the grass is coming up nicely, and given a little of that sunshine of which so little has been vouchsafed to us lately, an early spring is to be expected. Hunting after the first week of April, unless in woodland districts, is calculated to impede the operations of the farmer, and to make him regard with an unfavourable eye the top-booted gentry who ride over his farm. With April arrives the time for polo, cricket, and kindred sports; fox-hunting is out of place when the violets are blooming and vixens approaching a condition that must be respected.

At length there is a cessation in the frequent resignations of masters of hounds, and the list is long enough in all conscience. However, a good many vacancies have already been filled up, and doubtless all difficulties will be adjusted before another season comes round. The Hon. E. Portman has intimated his desire to give up the Taunton Vale hounds at the end of the season, and Mr. F. C. Swindell, who hunted the Old Berkshire from 1894 to 1898, has been selected for the vacant post. Everyone in the Cottesmore country is well pleased with the appointment of Mr. Evan Hanbury to the mastership. It seems that Lord Lonsdale was willing to come to the rescue if there had been any difficulty. He wrote to Lord Ancaster, chairman of the Hunt Committee, stating that although he was not especially anxious to take a country at the present time he was willing to manage the Cottesmore if another master was not forthcoming. The connection of the Lowther family with the Cottesmore Hunt dates from near the end of the last century.

There was a fairly large muster on Friday to meet the Quorn at the Countess of Wilton's Park at Melton Mewabray, and Mr. Baird, Master of the Cottesmore, was among those present. With a fox from Gartree Hill hounds ran a big ring by Burton Hill, then, with Ashley Pastures on the right, they came along smartly past Great Dalby, and close to Gartree Hill killed an outlying fox that jumped up in front of them—a good riddance, as he was afflicted with mange. Gartree Hill provided another fox and hounds hunted him prettily across the Burton Flats and the steeplechase course towards Wild's Lodge, in the Cottesmore territory. Laxton's Covert then seemed to be his point but without touching it the fox held on, and with scent failing hounds could not improve their acquaintance. Yet another capital run was obtained from Burrough Hill Wood, the fox being pulled down at Baggrave Hall at the end of an hour and thirty minutes. Altogether this was a most excellent day's sport with the country in rare order for galloping. On Thursday Mr. Fernie's hounds came to Carlton Curlieu Hall, and there was a large gathering to meet them. Several foxes were at home in Sheepthorns, and of a leash which went away hounds selected one which pointed for the Shankton Valley, then turned up towards East Langton and crossed the Welham Flats. In the neighbourhood of Cauldwell Hill the hunted fox was dead beat, but unfortunately hounds changed on to the line of a fresh one, so they were stopped and trotted on to Shankton Holt. At once they went away at a clinking pace, along Ilston Valley, through Rolleston Wood, and away over the grass beyond with undiminished speed. Tugby Bushes were reached under the half-hour, and here again bad luck in the shape of a fresh fox befell the hunt. However, although not a few horses had had enough, the flying pack were not to be denied. Away over the cream of Melton and the Quorn country they race at a speed that forbids much music. Tilton Wood, John o' Gaunt, are left behind, and still a tired fox holds bravely on, touches the outskirts of Burrough village and gains the shelter of Adam's Gorse. There is no earth open; surely hounds will lay hold of him? But no; a gallant and wily fox shifts the burden of pursuit on to a comrade, and once again hounds are running to a swinging scent, skimming the fences like a flock of pigeons, leaving their followers far in the rear. It was a great hunt, in the course of which a lot of ground was covered, and was only marred by the frequent change of foxes.

On Saturday Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds met at the Wychough, when a large field included Lord Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, General Mostyn, Captain Ethelston, Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore, Captain and Mrs. Day, Mr. F. Cotton, and many others. Being thrown into Taylor's Rough, hounds quickly forced a fox away, and ran him at a fast pace past Wigland Hall, as though his point were Agden. But leaving that to the left, and with Scollard's Wood on the right, he bore away for Higher Wych, and was ventually lost at Whitewell rectory after a capitald erun lasting forty minutes. The next fox was rouse at the Wyches, and effected his escape at the end of a circling run of about half an hour. These were two capital gallops, but the run of the day was yet to come. From Black Wood a fox headed over a stiffly fenced country by way of the Ghelle, Oldcastle, Goodmore Rough, and Bradley Green. At Peel's Gorse this stout customer was lost after standing up before hounds for ninety minutes. The pace was fast throughout, there was no check of any consequence, and most of the horses were "done to a turn" at the end of this fine run.

Three important events were down for decision in the Yorkshire Section of the Northern Union on Saturday, but only one of them could be said to hene been definitely decided. The destination of the Senior Conpetion Shield the holders of the wooden and the winners of the Second Division to fight for promotion in the test game were all expected to be settled beyond further question. Of these only one is beyond the range of further fighting and that is the definitive fact that Liversedge are at the bottom of the Senior sixteen and will now have to submit their status to a test game. They will receive a large measure of sympathy in this position and deserve it, for they have made a wonderfully game struggle. Previous to Saturday's final struggle they had played four successive games in which they had held a lead in points ten minutes before the final whistle blew. In at least two of these games they were undoubtedly the better side and yet they lost them all. They are said to be very sanguine as to the result of their test game with either Heckmondwike or Normanton, but we cannot quite share in this hopeful estimate. It will be surely a long time before a record in Competition football will equal that of the struggle for the Yorkshire Senior Premiership. For three successive seasons the championship has absolutely rested upon the last match of the fixture list. In one case it had to be played off for. This year Bradford and Batley have had so desperate a struggle that no one could predict which way fortune would finally lean, and even now the issue is not quite certain. Bradford and Batley both won their week-end games, and the net result is an exact equality of points, with important qualification, that Bradford have one more game to play, whereas Batley have written "finis" to their Competition programme. Bradford's outstanding gabe is with Castleford. The match has to be played on the Park Avenue ground, and of course their position is similar to that of Rencern's on Saturday—they have only to escape defeat to make their hardly won honours a certainty. On Castleford's current form the task seems simple enough, but there are a good many knowing gentry who declare Castleford's recent form to be all wrong, and that Bradford will have no tragic next Tuesday. It must not be forgotten in estimating their chances, that the Bradfordians beat Hull on Saturday by superiority in goal-kicking alone.

The interest in the Lanca shire Tenior Competition maintained its interest to the end, and the ultimate champions were never safe until absolutely the last match of the season. All through the tournament have Runcorne and Oldham hotly disputed the leadership, and although the Cheshire club have continnously contrived to keep ahead of their rivals so close have Oldham hung on to the heels of Runcorn that the result has always been an open question. The crack team of Lancashire made a desperate effort to win the Cup and medals, and on recent form it appeared as though they would manage the trick, as Runcorn had recently showed signs of cracking up, but it was not to be, as the leaders rose to the occasion just when it was required, and in addition to winning the championship, contrived for the second time this season to defeat their keen rivals. It was a great day at Runcorn on Saturday and the wearers of the myrtle green had also the satisfaction of taking the best "gate" they have ever experienced in the club's history. Runcorn's performance during the progress of the Competition has been little short of marvellous, as out of a possible 52 points they have secured 46 points. Moreover, they have only had their line crossed on seven occasions during the winter, a tribute to their defensive powers which needs no praise from us. It was here where they held a great advantage over Oldham, who, although a far superior scoring team, were not overstrong when defending. Few will cavil at Runcorn's second success in the Competition, and their victory will do much to foster the Northern Union game in the West Lancashire district. At the same time we can condole with Oldham, who have had the mortification of playing second fiddle in the Championship on no less than four occasions. Twice they were runners-up to Broughton Rangers, and twice they have had to bow the knee to Runcorn, whilst on the other occasion they won the campionship. Consistency like this proves the resources and talent of the Oldham club.

Some important alterations in the laws of cricket have been recommended by the committee of the Marylebone Club, and will be considered at the annual meeting in May.

Two of these recommendations, writes a correspondent, "will, I believe, meet with general approval those, namely, that an innings can be declared closed at luncheon time on the second day of a match instead of, as at present, on the morning of the third day, and that the side which leads by 150 runs in a three day's match, by 100 in a two days, by 75 in a one-day match shall have the option of calling on the other side to follow its innings. Hitherto, the follow-on having been compulsory (though the minority of runs which necessitated it has been changed in recent years), it will be at once seen that the introduction of option into the matter marks an important change. But it has long been felt that the present rule is an unsatisfactory one; it certainly often works out unfairly to the stronger side. Take the case of an eleven scoring about 350 in the first innings. Their opponents, say, make 230, and they have the advantage of going in again under circumstances which, unless they are very decidedly the weaker side, are likely to enable them to make a better stand than they really deserve against a tired attack and to draw or win the match. In fact, the advantage of a follow-on in certain circumstances are so obvious that devices quite inconsistent with the spirit of the game have sometimes been emyloyed by the field—notably in the University match of 1896—to prevent a side exercising the advantage.

"So the present proposal is certainly a step in the right direction, but whether it is the best that can be devised is another matter, an obvious criticism being that it may give the side which has the advantage of going in first on winning the toss—a considerable advantage in itself—a second advantage by another choice of innings. Possibly it might be better entirely to abolish the follow-on rule and allow the closure to be applied at any point of the game. But I have little doubt that the other recommendation of the committee, that six balls should constitute an over, is one that should not be ratified. This change would be all against the bowler, especially the fast bowler; and if the experience of last year and other dry seasons teaches us anything it is that with the faultless wickets of the present day the bowler, if possible, should be helped. And here is a proposal which distinctly handicaps the bowler and gives the bat another advantage. I say another, because the rule of 'boundaries,' to say nothing of the increasing excellence and easiness of the wickets, have all been working in recent years in favour of the batsman. A few years ago we got a five-ball over—no doubt that was right enough (though it must be remembered that the scores have been much increased since the four-ball over was given up)—and now it is proposed we should have six! it is too much. Flesh and blood won't stand it, and so far from the time which is saved by the additional ball being likely to decrease the number of drawn games—the only apparent object of the change—I believe it will have the opposite effect: it will increase the scoring because it will half kill the bowler. It will be particularly fatal to school and University bowling, where the tendency is always for a young bowler to overbowl himself. It is to be hoped that an emphatic non-placet will be the answer of the Marylebone Club to this pernicious proposal."

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT PURNEA.

THE transport Purnea, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co., Captain J. B. Pearson, will sail to-day for England with details consisting of 22 officers, 8 ladies, 3 children, 360 non-commissioned officers and men, 70 women, and 180 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, were brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains, as follows:—The first train, with 3 officers and 90 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, and lying down cases, left Deolali last evening and were to arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a.m., this morning. The second train, with the remainder of the details left Deolali last evening and was to arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 a.m. this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will arrange for the Medical Inspection in Sassoon Dock of every officer and man embarking. Three tents have been pitched for this purpose. Arrivals by Troop Trains on the day of embarkation will be examined at the Sassoon Dock by Military Medical Officers detailed for the purpose by the Principal Medical Officer of the District prior to embarkation. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Simpson, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel N. S. Alen, So. Stafford; Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Steele, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. H. Moody, East-Kent Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Hawes, Munster Fusiliers; Major and Mrs. G. F. Poynder, Major A. E. C. Spence, Major R. L. R. Macleod, R. A. M. Corps; Major C. T. Caulfield, Major A. H. Hussey and Major and Mrs. L. H. Hutchinson, R. F. A.; Captain and Mrs. L. H. Hawkes, Welsh Regiment; Captain and Mrs. H. P. Jhonson and infant and Captain F. Dove, R. A. M. C.; Captain H. A. Walker, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant and Mrs. H. G. Brenan and child, R. I. Rifles; Lieutenant H. T. Hart, R. G. A.; Lieutenant C. E. Chichester, Som. L. I.; Lieutenant D. M. Oliver, Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant J. S. Maidlow, R. A.; Lieutenant J. C. L. Bolt, 20th Hussars; 2nd Lieutenant C. Kirkpatrick, I. S. Corps; wife of Captain A. L. Walker, R. A.; wife of Lieutenant Curtis and infant, R. F. A.

THE Duke of Norfolk's decision to quit the Cabinet in order to join the Sussex Mounted Infantry at the Cape is a trifle quixotic, remarks a contemporay. When all is said and done it is easier to lead a troop of horse than to perform the functions of a Cabinet Minister, and there are younger sons and squires enough to answer Mr. Winston Churchill's somewhat theatrical taunt. "Are the gentlemen of England all fox-hunting?"

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

CHART AND COMPASS COMPETITION.

THE Bombay Light Horse Corps closed a successful season on Sunday by a Chart and Compass Competition. The course was from the headquarters at Andheri to Marole Church, thence to the Jogeshwari Caves, and on to Goregaon station, and then a return was made to Headquarters, the distance being in all good nine miles. There were only six competitors, several members at the last moment being unable to attend. Competitors started in pairs' one rider going right hand and the other left handed.

The first pair started at seven o'clock, and consisted of Sergeant Rivers Smith and Trooper Ogston. Ten minutes later another pair was started, and so on until all competitors were on the journey at once. The post at Marole was in charge of Trooper H. Uhlinger, Corporal Rome was at the caves, and Sergeant Instructor Gosling at Goregaon.

Sergeant Reddie patrolled the roads barred to competitors, and kept a vigilant eye to see that no use was made of these roads. Corporal Roberts had made excellent arrangements for refreshments at Headquarters, and made every one welcome and comfortable.

Sergeant Rivers Smith was the first to return, having completed the round in 85 minutes, as follows:—

To 1st post	17	minutes.
To 2nd ,,	11	,,
To 3rd ,,	35	,,
To 4th ,,	22	,,
	85	

Considering that the horse was carrying fully seventeen stone, the time was excellent. Trooper Ogston's time was two minutes under two hours. The duties of umpire were undertaken by Major Aitken, D.A.A.G. As soon as each competitor reached home, he had after a short rest to write a report on the country passed over, for which twenty minutes were allowed. The condition of the horse after the report was written was taken into account, not before the report, as in previous years, the umpire, justly considering that until the report was read by him he was not in a position to say whether the horse and rider were wanted to proceed further or not.

The competitors returned individually, Trooper Stainer coming in third and Turner fourth. The other two gave up. When all the reports were handed in, the umpire decided that Sergeant Smith's report was the best, and he threfore took the first prize and Trooper Ogston the second prize. Major Aitken pointed out that the reports lacked conciseness, and several matters from a military point of view had been neglected. For instance, the roads barred were not examined. The fact of their being in the hands of an enemy made it all important that they should be reported on if possible. Again the caves were not examined, or a competitor should surely have seen what a hiding place they were for a squadron of cavalry or a body of infantry. The railway too was not reported on sufficiently. But after all it was not easy to condense all information into a short report of twenty minutes after a two hours' ride. There was no preliminary training for this competition, and taking all these things into account, the winner, Sergeant Rivers Smith, was to be heartily congratulated on his excellent performance, especially as his best mare "Grisette," was killed in the Jackal Hill Races.

The Light Horse have finished all the serious part of their training for the year. But on Monday, the 9th instant, they are inviting all their friends to the annual sports at Santa Cruz, and a right good time is anticipated.

NIGGER MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

LAST night there was a large audience at the Novelty Theatre to witness a performance by H. M. S. Eclipse Nigger Minstrel Troupe, the proceeds being in aid of the Transvaal War Fund (Naval Branch). The first part of the programme consisted of songs and choruses by the "circle," the centre figure being Mr. T. H. Tarner, R.N., who cleverly filled the post of Massa Johnson. The efforts of Lieutenant Burge and Mr. Bell are especially worthy of mention. The corner men were capital. The second part of the entertainment was the performance of the musical burlesque, "Blue-Eyed Susan." This provided good fun, and all round the event was one of the greatest successes during the season. The performance will be repeated to-night (Tuesday), and it is well worth witnessing. A detailed report will appear in our evening edition.

FRAUDULENT CART-DRIVER AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, Dhugroo Appa, a cart-driver, and Shunker Balaram, a police ramosee, were charged; the former with criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of bags of rice, valued at Rs. 250, belonging to Ghella Ghunsee and two other grain-dealers, having their godowns at Mandvie and the latter (ramosee) with dishonestly disposing of stolen property. On the 15th January last complainant Ghella Ghunsee loaded several carts with bags of rice at his godown and directed the driver to take them to Wari Bunder. In the evening it was reported to the complainant that all the carts had reached their destination with the exception of one which was driven by the first accused, and which contained ten bags of rice. The police were informed and they, upon inquiry, ascertained that the cart belonged to one Vithoo Sadoo, but as that man was ill on that day, he engaged the first accused as his substitute. The cart was subsequently found in a field near the Victoria Gardens, minus its contents. The day after the discovery of the cart Vithoo was going along Dongree Street, when he suddenly came upon the accused Dhugroo and made him over to the police. Dhugroo made a statement, which led to the arrest of the second accused at his house at Mazagon. On the latter's place being searched nine bags of rice were found therein. It was ascertained that in December and February last the first accused defrauded the other complainant in a similar manner and with the help of the second accused, managed to dispose of bags of rice, of the value of Rs. 90. The second accused also admitted having sold bags of rice of the value of Rs. 100. The police recovered property of the value Rs. 200. The magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment each.

GHAZI ATTACK AT PESHAWAR.

YET another Ghazi attack at Peshawar. Our local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—Last evening at a few minutes past seven o'clock, Mr. George Welch, Superintendent of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, had a narrow escape. He was out for his usual bicycle ride. Calling at Jamasjee and Son's shop on the Mall, he bought a packet of cigarrettes and placed them in the pocket of his shirt on the left side. Leaving Jamasjee's he continued his ride, and eventually turned off on the Upper Circular Road. When about fifty yards from the Royal Scotts Fusiliers' quarter guard he observed a man, undoubtedly a Pathan, cross the road from east to west, some twenty-five paces in front of him. On reaching this spot he was suddenly thrown from his bicycle by this same man. The collision threw the intended ghazi to the ground also. Seeing that his fall was not due to a mere accident, Mr. Welch jumped up and seized his assailant by the shoulders, facing him. The latter drew from under his clothes a small knife, and aimed a blow at Mr. Welch. The latter jumped back, but not quickly enough to prevent himself being struck. The Pathan evidently aimed at his heart, for the knife piercing his clothes struck the box of cigarettes, which thus turned off a probably fatal blow. Mr. Welch fell to the ground, dazed, and his assailant, thinking he had accomplished the deed he had in view, bolted across the plain towards the British Left Infantry graveyard. Mr. Welch, recovering himself almost immediately, proceeded to the Scots quarter-guard and explained to the sergeant the circumstances of the case, and suggested that some men be sent out in pursuit of the Pathan. Six men started off at once, and after searching the plain for the space of an hour, owing to the increasing darkness, returned empty-handed. Mr. Welch then proceeded to the Sudder Bazaar police station and reported the matter.—"C. & M. Gazette."

LAST month we seemed threatened with an epidemic of illustrated papers. This month the tide has turned, and weekly reviews without illustrations seem in favour. The Pilot arrived last week, and would appear weighty enough to weather any amount of storms. Next week we are to have the Londoner, which is to be a "review and record of the week." We are glad to see that it will be Imperialistic in politics, and will not in any way confine itself to London matters, as its title might possibly suggest. A long life to them both!

THE ARMED BURGLAR IN CEYLON.

A PARSEE LADY SHOT.

IT is our unpleasant duty to have to record to-day, says the "Times of Ceylon" of March 28, a case in which the use of fire-arms by thieves has resulted in a Parsee lady, living with her brother at Havelock Town, being shot in the leg. The lady is Miss Hormusjee, the sister of Mr. J. K. Hormusjee, the well-known Bombay merchant, who is living at "Ladysmith," Havelock Town. Frequent attempts had been made for some time back to enter Mr. Hormusjee's residence by breaches in the wall, and by opening doors and windows. Last night Mr. Hormusjee heard loud cries of "Thief" and "Murder" from the pantry, occupied by a servant woman. Firing a gun through his window, he went out and found that an attempt had been made to open the door of the room whence the cries came. Miss Hormusjee had in the meanwhile gone out to the back verandah, accompanied by her ayah, and, while they were here, Mr. Hormusjee proceeded to walk round the garden with a lantern in his hand. He had disappeared round the kitchen when he heard two shots in quick succession, and Mr. Hormusjee hurried back to find his sister lying on the verandah wounded in the leg. The thieves appear to have decamped after firing the shots, one of which hit the roof. As the thieves were in the compound at the time the reason they fired is not very clear. The wound in Miss Hormusjee's leg fortunately was not a serious one. This happened just at midnight. Dr. W. H. De Silva was immediately sent for, and he found that the bullet had penetrated almost through the calf, an opening of the skin on the other side helping him to extract the lead. Superintendent Armstrong, of the Police, who lives in Havelock Town, was immediately after on the spot with a number of constables. A curious feature is that to Mr. Hormusjee's house is attached a box into which several patrol parties of police have to drop tickets to show that they have been on their rounds. But, in spite of the police being so much on the spot, Mr. Hormusjee has been frequently disturbed by thieves. One of the patrol parties appeared on the scene just after the attempted robbery. It is needless to say that the inmates of the house were much upset by the incident; but Miss Hormusjee was feeling much better this morning.

A WELLAWATTE RESIDENT FIRED UPON.

Since writing the above we were about to add the usual formula that "no trace had been found of the daring burglars." When information reached us of presumably the same thieves firing at a Wellawatte resident on their being disturbed while at work about 3-45 a.m. The person fired at was Mr. Sam Williams, of Messrs. R. L. M. Brown; & Co., who lives at "Ellendale" on the approach road to the Wellawatte Station. The recent epidemic of burglaries led Mr. Williams to adopt the trick of placing several chairs against the front door of his house in a way that the removal of one would cause a general upset and noise.

The thieves succeeded in opening the wooden door, and they were, after removing a glass pane, in the act of opening the glass door, when the chairs fell down and awakened the inmates. Mr. Williams first scoured the inside of the house and then, shouting out to his neighbours, went out cautiously to the front verandah. His wife and some of the servants also came out, when two shots were fired. Mr. Williams believes they came sidewards from the direction of the gate outside. Both shots hit the ground in front of him. He raised a loud alarm, when the thieves decamped in the direction of the sea-side. The police were on the spot after some time; but the results of their search have been nil.

OTHER BURGLARIES AT WELLAWATTE.

In connection with the above, we hear that Mr. Manger, a German gentleman residing at Wellawatte, was robbed yesterday morning of a large number of articles. Entrance to the house was gained through a door, and the inmates of the house were not aware of the robbery till they awoke at daylight. The thieves are believed to have previously visited a neighbouring house—that occupied by Sergeant-Instructor Seller, of the Ceylon Volunteers. Sergeant Seller was awakened by his dog barking, and while lying in bed he noticed a face against the frame work over his room door. He immediately put his hand under his pillow to get his revolver, when the thief, detecting his movement, dropped down and made himself scarce.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AT LOURENCO MARQUES.

UNDER this heading Beira paper publishes the following:—The Russian officer, calling himself General Gourko, and who says he is going to take command of a Boer Army Corps, has been making himself obnoxious in Delagoa Bay. "O Futuro" says that in the customs house the officer first objected to his saddles, revolvers, &c., being interfered with at the custom and threatened to kill anybody who touched them. He then went to the station expecting a train to start for the Transvaal instanter. After some time he was offered a carriage attached to a goods train, but this he considered beneath the dignity of one in his position to accept, so he went away vowing vengeance against the railway and other officials here and said he would cable at once to his royal master stating how he was being served by the Portuguese, He next went to the head-quarters of these possessions and demanded that a special train should be put on for him, which after some little delay was done and the ferocious Russian went on his way rejoicing.

Subsequently the Commandant of the Russian Ambulance Corps presented himself at the Customs Department and defined the authorities who wanted to open the boxes and packages belonging to the party. He said such a course was not unusual in connection with the material carried in all countries by Red Cross societies. He objected to the presence of a gentleman in the office whom he called "a British spy" and used language on that point which was more emphatic than polite. The result was that the local officials after some parley allowed the baggage to go forward without examination. This is a fair sample of how railway customs, and other authorities here are badgered about in their efforts to observe a strict neutrality by doing what they consider to be fair to both parties to the great struggle now going on beyond our borders.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary, St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund, acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions and donations for the season ending the 31st March 1900. The revised estimates and plans for the Additional Quarters for the Private Nursing Staff of St. George's Hospital were approved by the Committee on the 29th March and it is expected that the building will be proceeded with shortly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.
The Right Revd the Lord Bishop of Bombay	50
B B and C I Railway Company (half yearly)	100
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	100
F G Varley Esq I C S	15
DONATIONS.	
Messrs Owen and Okell	50
E Thomas Esq	50
J B Macfadyen	15
The Staff of the Mercantile Bank	60
Donation to the Building Fund for Additional Quarters.—	
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	500

THE FAMINE.

THE FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN BARODA

MR. DALAL, Famine Commissioner of Baroda, sends us an account of the Famine Relief Works and gratuitous aid to the subjects of the Baroda State up to 29th March last, he writes:—

To the previous sum of Rs. 21,22,767 sanctioned for relief works, a further sum of Rs. 22 1-2 lacs has been added in these 8 weeks, making a total of 43 3-4 lacs altogether. The works sanctioned during this period are mostly excavations of tanks, construction of roads, and small canals for different villages. Two of these sanctions are very large in amount,—Rs. 5,72,000 for the Kadarpur reservoir and canal, and Rs. 5,00,000 for the Vishvamitri feeder. The Kadarpur canal work is in the Kadi Division to the north of Kheralu Taluka; it will be 12 miles in length and the tank will have a supply of water, large enough to keep the canal constantly running. It is estimated that it will irrigate about 4,000 acres of land, in addition to supplying good water in a taluka where it is scarce and of inferior quality. There are now 6,988 people employed daily on this work and gratuitous relief is given to 2,488 children and infirm people on it. The Vishvamitri feeder in the Baroda Division is intended to carry the water of the Vishvamitri by a canal to the Shri Sayaji Sarovar at Ajwa. This Ajwa lake has been supplying water to the capital city of Baroda for the last 10 years, but the extensive use made of this water from stand-pipes and in houses and gardens makes us apprehend that the supply may not come up to the full requirements, if the rains are not plentiful for 2 or 3 years. A feeder 4½ miles long, from Vishvamitri lake to the Shri Sayaji Sarovar was, therefore, in contemplation for some time, and the scheme is now taken up with the object also of affording relief work to large numbers of work-people. At present there are 6,420 people working on the embankment works at Asoj. It is expected that, in a short time, the work-people on these two large works will greatly increase. The other large works of first class on which large numbers obtained relief are the Kalol Vijapur Railway employing 3,598 people on relief, the Baroda-Godhra Chord line employing 1,500 and the Petlad Cambay Railway employing nearly 1,600. The stone breaking at Motipura quarry employes 2,600 people.

In addition to the grant of Rs. 10 3-4 lacs on these two large works, Rs. 2,60,000 are sanctioned for digging wells in the Amreli Division, at Government expense. They are chiefly intended to supply the Khataholders with wells in their holdings. Rs. 10,000 more have been sanctioned for repairing or deepening old wells; and an equal sum is given for wells in the Vyara Taluka, for the forest people. Rs. 108,000 have been sanctioned for metal breaking and metal roads. With the object of relieving the artisan classes, His highness has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for helping the metal-workers at Visnagar, and a like sum for the weavers of Amreli, as Tagavi. Rs. 100,000 have been sanctioned for gratuitous relief. Nothing more has been added to the amount of Tagavi for wells;—Rs. 13,00,000—during these two months, because the necessity for further grants of Tagavi for wells does not exist.

The following are the important works now in progress and the number of work-people employed on them:—

Division	Work.	Relief workers. Rs.
Baroda	Asoj feeder	6,420
Do	Motipura quarry	2,600
Do	Godhra Chord line	1,500
Kadi	Kadarpur canal	6,988
Do	Kalol Vijapur Railway	3,000
Do	Gudgi Tank	2,800
Amreli	Harmadia Road	6,200
Do	Dalkhania Road	3,300
Do	Kantalia Road	3,230
Do	Metal breaking	5,080
Naosari	Vakal Road	1,213

It is intended to take as many workers as possible on the large First Class works, from the tank digging and other works hitherto carried on; the workmen will be brought back to these small works with the setting in of the rains, to enable them to be near their homes there. Still several small works where urgently necessary are conducted in all Divisions. It may here be mentioned that Okhamandal, the land of the Waghers had the whole Wagher population maintained for well nigh 2 years on relief works only. In that small Taluka all possible work of road making or tank excavation was exhausted, so instead of wasting money or more, where none are required, the Waghers have all been given maintenance Tagavi from a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned for the purpose. Enough is given to each family to support it till rainfall. Thus all these numbers (over 3,000) have been relieved from all relief-works. That accounts for a variation in numbers in some weeks.

In these 8 weeks, the average number of people actually employed per day on relief works was as below:—49,347; 45,789; 48,902; 52,165; 51,596; 47,574; 48,857; 46,534.

As many workers are on the move from minor works to the newly opened large works, the numbers are not full yet; in a week or two more we expect them to rise over 50,000. As it is, the apparent falling off has been only about 6,000 in 52,000.

The numbers on gratuitous relief works per day, on an average, were:—13,890; 12,066; 13,764; 11,328; 11,794; 11096; 11,884; 13,536.

The relief workers last week were distributed as follows:—

	Number of works.	Average Number of daily labourers.
Baroda City	3	1,417
Baroda District	18	10,825
Kadi "	10	12,440
Naosari "	15	1,213
Amreli "	17	20,609
Total	63	46,534

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

THE Hon'ble Mr. D. Smeaton, C. S. I., left Calcutta on Friday morning on the deputation work in connection with the Famine Charitable Relief Fund, to which he has been appointed by his Excellency the Viceroy. He visits Nagpore first, then proceeds via Bombay, Indore, Ajmere to Lahore, and will confer with and advise the various Executive Committees regarding the distribution of relief, as well as report on the machinery of distribution in the stricken Provinces.

TENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	28,76,006	9	7
Capt B E M Gurdon Chitral	40	0	0
Staff of Calcutta Mint and Assay Office—			
Lieut Col B Scott R E C I E	100	0	0
Lieut Col F F MacCartie M B C I E.	50	0	0
E Rebeiro Esq	15	0	0
J R L Durham Esq	10	0	0
R Scott Esq	10	0	0
J M Jary Esq	10	0	0
K Wezel Esq	10	0	0
Rai Bahadur Baikunthanath Basu	10	0	0
W Forbes Esq	5	0	0
H O Swaine Esq	5	0	0
T B Timms Esq	5	0	0
R D Urquhart Esq	5	0	0
J Dighton Esq	5	0	0
Khetter Chunder Dutt	4	0	0
Small sums	4	0	0
Officers of 1st Bengal Lancers per Lieut Col R E Gartside Tipping	30	0	0
A Poor Beggar	5	0	0
A B Miller Esq	100	0	0
Staff of official Assignees office per A B Miller Esq—			
Chandra Kumar Chatterjee	5	0	0
F W Langer Esq	5	0	0
Luckey Narain Dhur	5	0	0
Hullodhur Dey	5	0	0
Gopal Chunder Banarjee	5	0	0
Jogendra Chunder Ghose	2	0	0
Heera Lal Laha	3	0	0
Heera Lal Newgi	2	0	0
Daloram Chowdhury	4	0	0
A Koondoo	2	0	0
Mohendro Nath Das	4	0	0
Bhugabatty Churn Banerjee	4	0	0
Prawn Kissen Gangooly	2	0	0
Denonath Das	2	0	0
Nundo Gopal Banerjee	1	0	0
Dasarathi Mukerjee	1	0	0
Nobogopal Mitter	2	0	0
Ram Churn Newgi	2	0	0
Manmattha Nath Chatterjee	1	0	0
Basant Kumar Banerjee	1	0	0
Nerunjun Roy Chowdry	1	0	0
Ashootosh Chatterjee	1	0	0
E Augustine Esq Madupur	1	0	0
Gobind Chunder Bose	5	0	0
Major G Bowring 18th B I	10	0	0
Non Commissioned Officers and men of H Co 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade per Colour Sergeant Higgins	56	6	0
A W Rendell Esq	100	0	0
Office Staff Finance and Commerce Department	39	12	0
Debendra Nath Sen 2nd contribution	3	0	0
Officers and men of Shropshire Light Infantry 1st Battalion	336	0	0
District Grand Lodge of Freemasons Bengal per Hon'ble Sir H Prinsep	1,000	0	0
H T Cowley Jhalakati	10	0	0
From Singapore per Hong Kong and Sanghai Banking Corporation	15,000	0	0
Per Bank of Bengal—			
Commander Officers Engineers and the whole of Native Crew of S S Kistna	114	8	0
"F"	200	0	0
Messrs R Knight and Sons	500	0	0
Lieut Col J L Fixott R A	50	0	0
Total up to date	28,93,915	3	7

DONALD SMEATON,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 2, Clive Street, Calcutta, March 29.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES AT PALITANA.

A PALITANA correspondent, under date March 30, writes:—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana in addition to suspending and remitting the land assessment and providing the cultivators with jowari, fodder, seeds, &c., since the beginning of the famine, has directed old wells to be opened out, new ones to be made and kunds (jalams) to be made in the river-bed. A great number of people are employed on relief works. The poor-house has also been opened by H. H. the Thakore Saheb where the poor are fed twice a day, receiving rataloo and dhal in the morning and khichdi and ghee in the evening Clothing and lodging are also provided for those who need them, while the sick are kept and are being treated by the medical officer and are given kanji or other suitable food as the doctor advises. H. H. the Thakore Saheb takes great interest in the poor-house and visits this place from time to time. For the management of the poor-house a committee of State officers and Mahajans has been organised. The president of the committee is Sheth Saheb Oosmanbhoy Jamalbhoy and the vice-president Sir Nyayadhish Narandasbhoy Kalidashbhoy Gami and along with the members enthusiastically carry out their duties. The Diwanji Saheb also spares neither time nor trouble in assisting the sufferers from the famine. His Highness the Thakore Saheb has recently ordered the Vahivatdars to examine the state of the people in their respective Mahals from time to time and send down to Palitana those who are in distress. His Highness Sir Mansingji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., in the measures that he has adopted for coping with the famine has set a noble example to other Chiefs in the province.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s, 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

SECOND forecast of the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for 1899-1900:—

The area sown with wheat was estimated in the first forecast, which included sowings up to the end of November 1899, at 4,925,100 acres, or 36 per cent. below the area finally ascertained last year, and it was anticipated that sowings would continue to be made in December. December was rainless except in Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu, which received a few showers only. By the middle of January the results of the prolonged drought were apparent everywhere, and the prospects of the wheat crop and the whole of the rabi harvest were most gloomy. The situation was, however, improved by general rainfall over the greater part of the province in the third week of January; 18 districts had over an inch, 4 under one inch, and 8 under 1-2 an inch of rain.

The well cattle obtained for a few days a much needed rest, and extensive further sowings of wheat and barley were made in many districts. These late sowings have now sprung up, and with further rain at the end of February and in March it is expected that they will yield a light crop about one-half of the normal yield on barani land. The estimated area of the wheat crop has in consequence increased to 5,469,100 acres which is 544,000 acres or 11. per cent. above the estimate in the first forecast, but still 29·2 per cent. below the actual harvested area last year. The irrigated sowings form 61·7 per cent. of the total crop. On canal and well irrigated lands the wheat crop is reported to be good in 13 districts, average in 15 district and below average in three districts. The crop on unirrigated lands entirely depends on further rainfall.

PUNJAB RAPE-SEED.

Second forecast of the Rape-seed Crop of the Punjab for 1899-1900, 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with in this report:—

In the first forecast the area under rape-seed sown up to the end of November was estimated at 237,600 acres, or 59·2 per cent. below the actuals of the previous year.

It was hoped that further sowings of oil-seeds would take place after the date of the first forecast, but this has not been the case, and a very slight increase only in the previous estimate is possible.

The area under oil-seeds is now estimated at 238,800 acres which is 1,200 acres or 0·5 per cent. above the area shown in the first forecast, and 343,800 acres or 59 per cent. below the final figures of last year.

The decrease as compared with last year is partly attributed to the failure of the rains and partly to the fact that food and fodder crops in a year of famine must naturally have the first place in the decision as to the kind of the crop sown.

The rain in the middle of January was too late for further sowings of oil-seeds. In some places a part of the crop has been consumed by the cattle.

PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

Final report on the Sugarcane Crop of the Punjab for the year 1899-1900. Sixteen out of thirty-one districts are dealt with. In the second forecast relating to the sugarcane crop, which was published in October last, the area under cane in the 16 cane-growing districts dealt with in this report was estimated at 312,100 acres. This was rather an under-estimate as regards the area, which is now reported to be 361,500 acres. But the actual yield of "gur" and unrefined sugar will be very much below the normal. The unfavourable weather conditions naturally affected even that portion of the crop grown on irrigated lands, and the barani sugarcane was practically a failure. The crop throughout the province except in the Peshawar District was stunted in growth and deficient in juice. Owing to the great scarcity of fodder, the sugarcane has also been used to a very large extent indeed as fodder for the cattle. In the Gujrat District it has been entirely used in this way: even in Sialkot it is said that the greater part of the crop has been used as fodder and the pressing mills are lying idle. The same is the case in the districts of Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal and Umballa, which have all been subjected with greater or less severity to famine conditions. In the District of Ludhiana it is estimated that one-third of the crop and in the Lahore District as much as 90 per cent. has been used as fodder.

It has been actually more profitable in these districts for sugar growers to sell their cane as a fodder crop than to obtain "gur" from it. And it is a matter of exceptional difficulty to make any estimate of the outturn of "gur" or refined sugar, as our crop returns do not distinguish between the crop grown for sugar had the crop used as fodder. The estimated outturn had the crop not been so largely used as fodder would have been 196,731 tons of "gur." Allowing for the consumption of cane as fodder, I think that this total must be reduced by at least one-third, and I would estimate the actual outturn at about 131,000 tons of "gur."

It is reported from the Gurdaspur District that thirteen native refineries have been re-opened or freshly started in consequence of the imposition of countervailing sugar duties. But owing to the exceptional character of the harvest, it is too soon yet to say that the duty has given any appreciable stimulus to the sugar refining industry in the Punjab.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co's., cotton circular, dated Hongkong, 16 March, says. Since last, in the initial stage of the fortnight advices being received from Bombay that many of the mills there in consequence of the dearth of raw material will almost stop working encouraged importers to repurchase from the Chinese desirable grades at hardening rates. This led to a buoyant feeling in the market, and some speculative purchases of approved spinnings were as well made by the Chinese dealers at an advance of dls. 3 to dls. 8 on previous values. Latterly consuming markets still not responding to the higher prices as well as quieter feeling from the North being advised, business here has materially flagged off and a weak tone set in. As this some Chinese speculators resold some of their previous purchases at about dls. 1 to dls. 2. under current rates. The turnover of the period consists of 3,500 bales as follows:—

1,950 bales of No.	10	sold at	$ 90.00	to	$ 102.00
350 " "	12	"	88.00	"	101.00
200 " "	16	"	95.00	"	108.00
1,000 " "	20	"	900.00	"	117.00

leaving unsold stocks—after shipments of 2,000 bales and arrivals of 9,000 bales—at 70,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 145½ T. T. and Rs. 146 on demand.

Advices from Japan being strong, the market here somewhat responded to the advance and about 1,500 bales changed ownership at hardening rates say from dls. 3 to dls. 5. No. 20 is dls. 115 to dls. 118 and No. 16 dls. 108 at dls. 113.

The Shanghai market during the first part of the fortnight ruled quiet but steady, latterly news o 25 mills suspending work on account of want of raw stuff, and consequent advance in prices of manufactured goods, caused importers there also to buy back from the Chinese; this engendered a speculative feeling amongst dealers who have made the most of the opportunity by securing desirable parcels at an advance of Tls. 2 to 3. Business transpired has not been extensive and only 3,300 bales have changed hands as follows:—

375 bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	77.25	at	79.50
400 " "	16	"	74.00	"	77.00
125 " "	12	"	68.00	"	73.30
2,400 " "	10	"	65.75	"	71.40

leaving unsold stocks at 66,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 12th inst., has been advised at Rs. 201¾ wire and Rs. 202¼ on Post.

Business in Japanese and Local mills has been on a moderate scale at advancing rates. 2,800 bales of the former and 5,300 of the latter have been worked off.

Japanese No.	20	at Tls.	83 1-2 to 85
" "	16		83 1-2 to 83 1-2
Local No	10	sold at Tls.	74 1-2 to 77 1-2
"	12	"	75 to 80
"	14	"	78 1-2 to 82
"	16	"	81 to 82 1-2

In Japan in the beginning of the fortnight, though owing to absence of demand from the Chinese markets as also local demand being very meagre rates were fully maintained, as the prices of Indian and American Cotton were reported to be daily rising. Latterly in consonance with the advance in cotton, a rise of yen 4 was established. No. 20, is yen 111 1-2.

MR. J. G. FRASER, "member of the late Executive Government" of the Free State, who was one of those to meet Lord Roberts outside Bloemfontein, is of Scottish descent, and was a candidate for the Presidency when the Jameson Raid destroyed his chance of election. He has been a member of the Free State Volksraad since 1880, and acted as its chairman after 1894. He went to the Transvaal on many important missions in 1881, and he also assisted the President in his negotiations with President Kruger in October, 1887. He served the Free State at the Conference of Delegates at Capetown about the Customs' Union and Railway Extension, and at the Bloemfontein Conference of 1888. Mr. Fraser is still in the prime of life, being just over fifty-four years of age. He is the son of the Rev. Colin Fraser who went out with Dr. Moffat from the Church of Scotland as a missionary to South Africa. He is a graduate of Aberdeen University, and a thoroughly progressive man. He is a lawyer by profession.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAR EAST.

THE OUTRAGE ON BRITISH BLUEJACKETS.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

HANKOW, FEB. 15.

WE have received authentic information of another outburst of mob violence to foreigners on the Yangtse River. In this case the attack was most cowardly. It took place above Shashi, some 50 to 60 miles, H. M. S. Woodcock en route to Shashi, to fetch H.B.M.'s Consul (who had gone from Ichang to that port in a foreign house-boat a few days previously) stopped at one of the numerous creeks and sent the gunboat's dingy with one chief petty officer and two seamen with orders to go up the creek and look if the British Consul was there or not, but in any case to return in one to two hours. The small boat and crew, all of whom were unarmed, not having returned in twenty hours, an urgent message was sent to H.M.S. Esk—by Captain Park of the China Merchants steamer Kweilee which was passing up en route to Ichang—for an armed steamlaunch to be sent to search for the missing men. H.M.S. Woodcock having waited the arrival of the steam pinnace and a most exhaustive but fruitless search having been made of the vicinity, steamed to Shashi and notified H. B. M.'s Consul who was there, and who in turn lost no time in requesting the Taotai to send all available assistance to the lost men. The Taotai at once with the most commendable promptitude took up the matter, sending over thirty specially-picked Chinese soldiers to scour all the creeks and inlets between Shashi and Ichang, open letters with the men's names being supplied, and gunboats sent from Shashi with double crews to place the searchers more quickly on the route. Meanwhile H. M. S. Woodcock with the British Consul and steam cutter left at full speed for for Ichang, the Consul after only a few hours' stay leaving again for Shashi in the J. M. & Co's s. s. Changwo to await events.

The men were found on the Sunday and taken by one of the Taotai's men at once in a sampan to the Shashi customs where everything possible was done for them, the Commissioner giving up his rooms for their accommodation, suppling baths, clothing and all necessaries.

It appears after the boat got into the creek a blinding snow storm came on, the little boat being taken by the current some twenty miles inland into the heart of Hunan. After wandering about amongst the snow they came to a village, when without any provocation this little band were attacked by over a hundred cowardly Chinese villagers, armed with pitch-forks sticks and bamboos. These cowardly brutes then knocked the Bluejackets down and bambooed them. Then tying them up like chickens so that they could not move, they afterwards chained them to trees so that the men had to lie on the ground. One old woman kicked one man in the face and used the foulest and filthiest language all the time. Eventually they were released and at once made the best of their way to the river bank of the Yangtse in a nearly starved condition having had no food for 48 hours except what was given them from the scanty fare of a wayside Chinaman. But help was at hand, as soon as one of the Taotai's searchers found them, and although he had no letter he made each understand he was his friend, taking them to the nearest Chinese travellers' inn, giving them hot tea and such food as was procurable, after which he set out with his little band of rescued and forlorn travellers on a long and tedious road, nearly 20 miles to the river bank, and when there commanding the first sampan in the Taotais name to take them all a few miles across and downwards to Shashi Customs, where, upon arrival he proudly handed over his three men safe and sound to the Commissioner and the Consul, on Sunday February 18th, the men having left the Woodcock on the 15th of February. After a few days rest the party and H. M.'s Consul and also the boat returned to Ichang in the s. s. Kuling, every kindness being shewn to the men both by H. M.'s Consul and also by Captain Grayson, the popular commander of the C. M. S. S. Kuling.

THE CHINESE AND THE PRESS.

The "China Gazette" says:—The Viceroy at Nanking has been ordered to report fully to the Empress Dowager upon the writings, attitude, owership, etc., of all the newspapers in Shanghai, foreign as well as native, and to engage legal assistance if he considers it advisable to attempt to limit the powers of the press to discuss Chinese political affairs! Special directions have been given to deal with the "China Gazette."

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BURNED.

A telegram was received on March 14, at the Head Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that the premises of the Peking agency had been completely destroyed by fire. It is not stated how the conflagration occurred, but it is satisfactory to learn that all the books have been saved. The splendid new premises of the Bank in Legation Street, Peking, were opened for business in June last by a luncheon which was attended by one of the largest gatherings of notables ever assembled in Peking. The premises were located in one of the most imposing buildings in Peking.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

For Judgment.

430-99—Wadia and G—Framjee Manockjee and another vs Muncherjee Manockjee—Bicknell M and M.

Summery suit to be heard in Chambers.

18-1900—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee and another vs Homee Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

320-99—Bicknell M and M—Motilal Sadaram and another vs Mathuradas Bulidan and others.

512-99—Mansuklal D and J—Tapibai vs Chaganlal Premchand and others—Tyabjee and Co.

571-99—Tyabjee and Co—Parekh Kalidas Tribhowandas vs Doongersey Thakersey and others.

620-99—Payne G and S and M—Bhaidas Casidas vs Ahmed Abdul Karrim and others—Dikshit and D.

817-99—K D Shroff—Kalkhushroo Burjorji Choksi vs Tribhowandas Veerjee and others—Ardashir H and D for postponement.

31-1900—Shamrao and M—Baijnath Kessandas vs Shivbux Sarvatram and another.

33-1900—In person—Hormusjee Cursetjee Baja vs Pestonjee Naserwanjee Kerawalla.

34-1900—K B Mehta—Choonilal Panalal vs Karamdan Chotamal and another—Madhavjee V.

35-1900—Framjee and D—Hirjibhoy Allarakhia vs Pragjee Valabdas—Madhavjee V.

41-1900—Wadia and G—Bomanjee Edulji Kassinath vs Juggonath Shanker Bhande and another.

55-1900—Payne G S and M—Alcock Ashdown and Co vs Hussonally Moola Hakimjee.

68-1900—B V N Kirtikar—Khunderao Harrichandra vs Vinayak Shivashanker and another.

72-1900—Shamrao and M—Shedmal Vansukrai vs Hurriram Kaloorам.

102-1900—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhandas Soonderdas vs The Diamond Mills Co Ld.

110-1900—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Cassum and another vs Jainabai widow and others—Framji and D.

123-1900—Framjee and D—Marambai vs Khadizabai and others.

125-1900—Payne G S and M—Hajee Isuf Mahomed Sulleman vs Zibabai and others.

137-1900—Captain and V—Bhugwandas Dwarkadas vs Abdoo Kader Hussonally Vassirvalla and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

66-99—Sorabjee and J—Gunpat Mahadeo vs Bhasker Mahadeo and others—R M Mody.

79-99—In person—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas—Mehta and others.

For hearing of Preliminary Issue.

247-99—Payne G S and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

193-98—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Saheb Shirazee vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deray vs Purshotum Lalla and others—Sorabjee and J for trial on merits, for postponement.

489-96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Manuri, and Chitnis M and M. Payne, G S and M.

519-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smetham B and N.

139-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

573-97—Edgelow G and W—Mirza Alli Mahomed Sherazee vs Haji Abdool Hoosein Zenab Abadin—Craigie L and O.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

235-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdhardas Jethabhoy vs Nathoo Heerjee and others—Mantry and B.

Long Causes.

476-99—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Vishram and others vs Bai Doodibai and others—Craigie L and O and B and K.

474-99—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Vishram and other vs Dossa Tuckersey—Bhaishankar and K.

486-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Gool Mahomed and others—King and C and S, B and N and B M and M.

23-98—Smetham B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and W and G, S B and N and K B Mehta.

666-98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Hajee Sudeeck Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists

THE WRECK OF THE YACHT TOLNA.

A STRANGE STORY.

WHEN the yacht Tolna left Colombo in the beginning of February last after a protracted stay there, it was announced that Count Tolna was on his way to Europe, and it was intended that the yacht should touch at Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Marseilles, as the Count intended to visit the Paris Exhibition from the last-named place, and finally she was to get back to Trieste. This programme was fated not to be carried out, and the "Times of Ceylon" gives some facts obtained from the Chief Officer which tend to show a most extraordinary state of things in connection with the voyage of the vessel. The Tolna, put into Colombo early last year on a voyage from the Far East, and she was left stranded at Colombo for months and months, the Officers and crew leaving the ship through various causes, while the Count spent his time ashore. After much difficulty a new crew was secured, and the Tolna sailed from Colombo—she being a small sailing yacht—on the morning of the 4th ultimo. Nothing was heard of her till last week when a report reached Colombo that she had gone ashore at Minicoy; and that the Board of Trade steamer Ceylon, which had gone on a visit to that island, was expected to bring news of her. On the 28th instant the Ceylon returned to Colombo, and a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" boarded the vessel and interviewed Mr. Gelsturp, the Chief Officer of the Tolna, who informed that the yacht left Colombo Harbour with twelve hand's all told—Count Festetics De Tolna the owner and Captain of the yacht; the Chief Officer; Mr. J. Lemphers (Second Officer), and nine others. They had a fine voyage and on Thursday, the 8th instant, were of the Island of Minicoy, and the accident happened three days after. The weather was very fine being a clear star-light night and there was no danger to be apprehended.

"At 1-40 o'clock on Sunday morning," the officer said, "we were startled by a sudden shock and a grating noise, and it was ascertained that we had struck. The Count was on the watch, so that we could not tell how the ship managed to run on the reef."

"How do you account for the accident; was it through a strong current or any other cause?" asked our representative.

"As I told you before," said the Chief Officer, "it was a clear night; and I don't suppose there was a current. Anything further I cannot tell except before the Court."

Continuing he said:—"We struck on the reef at the north end of the island, the same reef on which the steamer Thrunsce was wrecked, but whereas she was on one side of the reef we were stranded on the other. The ship's papers, provisions and seamen's kits were saved, and all of us got ashore in the boat, the beach being very close. Here we remained making ourselves as comfortable as possible, and on the 18th the Tolna was set on fire by orders of the Count. She was burning the whole of that day and the following day and now there is nothing above water to show where we struck."

"But what was the object of setting her on fire?" queried our representative."

"That I cannot tell. We were ordered to set the vessel on fire by the Count and we did so. We did not ask why."

"Were you well off for provisions and other necessaries?",

"Hardly. We had a bad time on the island; and I might mention that from the 18th of this month till the 26th, when we were rescued by the Ceylon, we had only 36 pounds of beef, 50 pounds of flour, 20 pounds of rive, etc., and this was hardly sufficient. In fact, had it not been for one Ismail Didi, a native of Minicoy, some of the men would have starved to death during our long stay in the island. We subsisted principally on rice and coccanuts, through the generosity of the natives, to a great extent."

During further conversation our representative learnt that Count Tolna was putting up at the lighthouse while the crew stayed at the kachcheri. The Count offered the natives Rs. 300 to pull off the yacht but they demanded Rs. 500, which Count Tolna would not give and preferred to burn the vessel. The Count stayed behind on the island along with two men, and had plenty of provisions with him. Mr. Gelsturp, however, added "there is plenty of opportunity to leave the island. During our stay we sighted several ships outward and homeward bound, and it is no difficult matter to signal to them." Asked if he had any complaint so make the Chief Officer preferred not to say anything on this point.

THE VOYAGE OF THE CEYLON.

From the Chief Officer of the Ceylon our representative ascertained that the Board of trade boat left Colombo on the morning of the 24th taking Major Minchin and Mr. George Thompson as guests of Captain Channer. High seas and strong north-east breezes were encountered. The Ceylon reached Minicoy during the small hours of the morning of the 26th and remained off the island till dusk when she took on board the Officers and crew of the Tolna who desired to be brought to Colombo while Count Tolna remained on the island. Captain Channer sent word to the Count asking if he would come and gave him time to make ready and come on board, but the Count did not turn up and the Ceylon left for Colombo the same night and on the way met with ligh variable winds.

A COACHMAN'S STORY.

"RHEUMATISM," said a leading physician not long since, "may attack anybody, but is especially the disease of age and poverty. The immediate cause is an irritant poison in the blood, which, becoming lodged in those parts of the system where the circulation has the least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver, and the amount of it in the system is increased by the inactivity of the excretive organs, particularly the skin, bowels, and kidneys."

Assuming the correctness of this view, the following conclusion is clearly deducible from it, namely, that to relieve or cure a case of rheumatism we should seek, *first*, to prevent the formation of the poison by correcting the impaired digestion, and *second*, to stimulate the skin, bowels, and kidneys, that they may throw it off; or, in other words, we must try to purify the blood. Outward applications, although they may, and do, mollify pain at certain inflamed spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the truth of this theory, and should be attentively studied by all who are afflicted with gout and rheumatism—the two ailments being, under different names, practically the same thing.

"Sixteen years ago I had an attack of rheumatic gout which affected all my joints, giving me intense pain. My hands, feet, and shoulders were puffed up and swollen and for many weeks I suffered martyrdom. After this I was from time to time subject to rheumatism, which moved about my system, sometimes appearing in one part and then another. For five years I suffered like this.

"In the autumn of 1885, whilst in the employment of a doctor at Bayswater as coachman, my eyes became affected and I was almost blind, not being able to see either the numbers or name of the streets I drove along. My eyes were like a piece of liver, and the doctor I was with sent me first to an eye specialist, and afterwards gave me a note, and I went to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where I attended as an outdoor patient for nine months.

"I was so bad I had to give up my employment. The doctors at the hospital made a thorough examination of my eyes, and said they were sound, and that my affection was caused by the rheumatic gout. They gave me medicines and drops for the eyes; also placed blisters behind the ears and on the temples, but I was little better for anything.

"Some days I was better and then worse, and I feared I should lose my sight altogether. In July, 1886, my brother came to London on a visit, and urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, as he thought it would drive the rheumatism out of my system. I got a bottle of this medicine from Whiteley's in Westbourne Grove, and after taking two bottles I was wonderfully better. My "sight returned," and I felt better of myself. "When I had taken six bottles I was well as ever," and have since been well. You can publish this letter, and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Joseph Parker, 21, Blomfield Street, Westbourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st, 1896."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and worthy of implicit confidence. He is now in the employment of Mr. Whiteley, the famous purveyor, of whom he brought Mother Seigel's Syrup in the time of his necessity. The cure is certainly remarkable, and demonstrates the truth of the proposition, now admitted by the highest medical authorities, that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, caused, at the root of it, by chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, being the most successful medicine in the world for all ailments of the digestion, consequently prevents the further formation of the rheumatic poison, expels it from all places where it has produced inflammation in the body, and "hence cures rheumatism." The reader will note that it is now "ten years" since Mr. Parker's recovery, during which period he has had no relapse. Therefore the cure was real and radical.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 31.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The furlough granted to Mr S E Wilmot Consvr of Forests 2nd grade in the notification of this Dept, No 318 F dated the 14th April 1899 is extended by one day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr V C Scott O'Connor Asst Accountant Genl and Inspr o Local Fund Accounts Burma is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days with effect from 16th April 1900.

Mr W S Adie, Asst Comptr Assam is posted as Asst Accountant Genl Burma.

Mr F O'Byrne Asst Comptr Post Office Punjab Circle Audit Office is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 9th March 1900.

The services of Mr W J F Williamson Asst Accountant Genl and Inspr of Local Fund Accounts Madras are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of that appointment.

Mr K L Datta Asst Comptroller General is posted as Asst Accountant Genl and Inspr of Local Fund Accounts Madras.

Mr R A Gamble Accountant Genl Punjab having been granted furlough for nineteen months made over charge of his office on the afternoon of the 29th of March 1900.

Mr W H Dawson Depy Accountant Genl Madras is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl Punjab with effect from the 21st of March 1900 during the absence on furlough of Mr Gamble or until further orders.

Mr M A Hydari Asst Accountant Genl Madras is posted as Depy Accountant Genl Madras with effect from the 9th of March 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt D H Drake Brockman, I S C Wing Officer, 6th Bengal Infy, is appointed to officiate as Asst Inspecting Officer Rajputana Imperial Service Infy, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Capt W G Walker, or until further orders.

The services of Col Sir H Melliss, K C S I, I S C Inspr Genl Imperial Service Troops, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 2nd April, 1900.

Lieut-Col S B Beatson C B I S C 2nd in command 11th Bengal Lancers is appointed to be Inspr Genl Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 2nd April, 1900, vice Col Sir H Melliss K C S I, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt S F Bayley, I S C a Political Asst of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 4th class, and Political Agent in Bikaner, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted furlough for twenty months under article 340 h of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Capt J Ramsay C I E I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class, on being relieved of the duties of offg Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as Depy Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin.

Capt H G Stainforth, I S C Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and N W Provinces imperial Service Cavy and Transport is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer Central India Imperial Service Cav vice Capt L N Younghusband with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With the approval of the Secy of State for India the Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Genl Sir A Palmer K C B I S C Comdg the Forces in the Punjab Command to be Provisional Comdr in Chief in India vice Genl Sir W S A Lockhart G C B K C S I deceased dated 19th March 1900.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Vety Lieut W A Pallin Army Vety Dept is appointed to the Vety charge of the Hapur Remount Depot with effect from the 22nd Feb 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract being paragraph 1 of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India No 18 dated 22nd Feb 1900 is published for general information:—The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified have been appointed Lieuts their commissions being dated 27th Jan 1900 the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School:—A C MacGilchrist J W D Megaw E O Thurston and R Steen, Bengal; G Browse C M Goodbody I L Mac Innes E A C Matthews T G N Stokes H M Mackenzie M H Thornely F V O Beit and M Corry, Punjab; F F Elwes L Gilbert H A Williams W C Long and G C Beamish, Madras; L P Stephen W O'S Murphy and C C Murison, Bombay.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Major H F S Ramsdon Military Accountant 1st class is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts during the absence of Major J G Downing on furlough out of India.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff with effect from 10th March 1900:—To be officiating Aide-de-Camp—Lieut R A Steel 17th Regt of Bengal Cavy extra Aide de Camp vice Capt R J Marker resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Punjab Command—Second Lieut—G H Young, C D Webster, H D S Keighley, W E Home and E P A Melville.

Bengal Command—Second Lieuts—G L Farran and A F H S Simpson.

Madras Command—Second Lieuts—H Saunders and J Simpson.

Bombay Command—Second Lieuts—H M Davidson and H St G Boulton.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Lieut Col E DeBrath I S C 32nd Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy Pioneers Depy Secy to the Govt of India Military Dept is granted leave out of India pa for eight months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps with effect from the date of being struck on duty Pension service—24th year commenced 11th Sept 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut Cols—F M Drury and C J Dennys 26th March 1900.

Col A McL Mills I S C Comdt 37th Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April 1900 subject to H M's approval.

Surgn Genl C E McVittie Hony Physician to the Queen I M S Madras Principal Medical Officer Madras Command is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April 1900 subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Sind Vol Rifles—Capt R H Cumming resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E N Homan in class II grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Stores Dept on furlough is permitted to retire from the service of Govt under Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 31st March 1900.

Mr E J Moore Chief Engr 3rd class State Railways has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for six months in extension of the 18 months referred to Public Works Dept Notification No 390 of the 18th Sept 1899.

Mr A E Adielin class II grade 1 of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways Traffic Dept whose services were lent to the Howrah-Ampta Tramway Co, Ld is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 5th May 1900 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following reversions of Exec Engrs attached to State Railways with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut H A L R E Hepper and F Furnivall to be Asst Engrs, 2nd grade and Lieut B H R E Rooke to be Asst Engr 1st grade.

Major J Burn Murdock R E Exec Engr 1st grade State Railways is promoted to Suptdg Engr 3rd class permanent with effect from the 27th May 1899.

The services of Major C R Hoskyn R E Examiner of Accounts are lent to the B B and C I Ry Co with effect from the date he is relieved of his duties as Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay.

Mr F G Heaven Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts Madras is appointed Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 162 dated the 15th April 1899 Mr C Thomson Chief Engr 1st class State Railways is conferred in the appointment of Chief Engr N-W Railway with effect from the afternoon of the 27th Dec 1899 the date on which Mr G H List retire from the service.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·885
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·7
Dew Point		72·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		74·8
General Directions of wind*		NW, NNW, N, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	263

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOCS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the "Daily News" what he calls a delightful, touching, and truthful story of President Kruger. He says: Many years ago, when he was in England, he was approached concerning some concession, railway or otherwise, by the brother of a very distinguished actor-manager here in London. The negotiations lasted for some time. One evening my friend, who was staying at the same hotel, having spent many hours with Mr. Kruger and his companion—the Leyds presumably of that day—went to be much exhausted and feeling he had not got quite all he wanted. Next morning he rose at nine and went along the corridor to Mr. Kruger's bedroom. To his astonishment, it was empty, and all the luggage was gone. "Oh, sir," said the chambermaid, "Mr. Kruger and his friend left at six this morning." Then, with a giggle of amused reminiscence, the girl added, "They was a queer couple, sir, and no mistake. When 'e passed your door, sir, Mr. Kruger, 'e started dancin', right outside your door, sir, and his friend. They didn't know as anyone saw them, sir, but Bessie and I see them, unbeknown, from the top of the stairs. Then they went downstairs, sir, fairly splittin' their sides with laughin', though they didn't say a word."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min., temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov, to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·731	N	1	90·6	65·6	49	..	0·96	—2·43
Sirsa	29·697	SE	4	94·3	69·1	33	..	0·11	—1·79
Delhi	29·731	W	3	99·7	77·5	32	...	1·39	—1·41
Agra	29·751	NW	6	101·5	76·4	38	...	0·57	—0·73
Cawnpore	29·735	Calm	1	102·9	68·1	40	..	1·70	...
Allahabad	29·742	WSW	3	103·1	71·3	38	...	4·99	+3·06
Jhansi	29·767	S	3	102·8	80·2	23	...	1·01	—0·52
Jacobabad	29·770	E	2	92·5	65·1	61	...	0·15	—0·91
Karachi	29·842	W	11	88·4	73·2	71	...	0·15	—1·33
Jeypore	29·412	W	5	99·2	68·1	[illegible]	...	0·06	—1·55
Ajmere	29·817	W	8	95·9	73·6	43	...	0·12	—1·21
Deesa	29·873	NNE	9	100·1	68·0	63	...	0·00	—0·54
Ahmedabad	29·893	NW	4	101·8	72·1	64	..	0·00	
Bhuj	29·871	W	14	95·3	70·9	76	...	0·00	—0·40
Jamnagar	29·876	WSW	17	91·0	66·7	76	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·884	W	9	96·9	65·4	79	...	0·00	—0·54
Bhownagar Para	29·869	W	9	101·1	68·3	67	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·888	NW	12	82·0	70·3	78	...	0·01	+0·01
Neemuch	29·850	E	9	98·0	67·0	64	...	0·08	—0·95
Indore	29·860	NW	7	[illegible]	71·1	32	...	0·02	—1·12
Saugor	29·794	WSW	2	[illegible]	75·1	28	...	0·42	—2·05
Jubbulpore	29·780	NNW	3	103·0	69·6	32	...	2·81	—0·31
Hoshangabad	29·833	NW	[illegible]	105·6	73·2	66	...	0·36	—1·59
Khandwa	29·857	W	8	103·2	77·1	25	...	0·26	—1·11
Raipur	29·750	SE	8	99·4	79·1	34	...	2·09	—0·14
Nagpur	29·775	NW	5	108·1	76·6	14	...	0·51	—2·47
Amraoti	29·813	W	4	105·3	75·8	29	...	0·11	—2·22
Akola	29·832	WNW	9	[illegible]	75·2	30	...	0·03	—2·81
Surat	29·882	NE	5	99·7	72·0	66	...	0·06	—0·25
Malegaon	29·854	WNW	8	103·3	67·3	40	...	0·01	—1·24
Bombay	29·886	NNE	12	87·7	74·7	77	...	0·00	—0·92
Poona	29·865	W	12	101·0	67·9	38	...	0·01	—1·76
Ahmednagar	29·873	NNW	11	99·9	63·9	24	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	NW	11	101·0	79·2	40	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·845	Calm	7	104·7	70·5	25	...	0·67	—1·55
Ratnagiri	29·851	NNW	9	86·4	76·4	80	...	1·25	+0·44
Belgaum	29·793	NNE	9	97·8	69·7	15	...	0·00	—2·72
Goa	29·854	N	12	85·0	75·9	82	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·844	N	6	87·3	73·5	77	...	0·08	—2·74
Mangalore	29·841	Calm	3	89·3	79·4	76	...	0·26	—3·47
Calicut	29·819	NE	9	91·2	81·4	76	...	0·11	—7·28
Cochin	29·813	NNE		96·5	79·6	75	...	4·28	—8·01
Bangalore	29·824	SSW	7	95·8	71·3	53	...	0·27	—4·73
Secunderabad	29·871	NW	5	108·7	78·4	28	...	0·67	—2·26
Masulipatam	29·826	S	5	94·1	76·1	77	...	0·00	—8·54
Bellary	29·806	NW	5	104·7	88·8	30	...	0·34	—2·26
Cuddapah	29·790	SW	L	107·3	80·9	50	...	0·45	—6·55
Madras	29·905	SSW	6	91·5	74·5	88	...	2·12	—17·98
Coimbatore	29·846	ENE	1	100·4	74·0	81	...	6·10	+0·08
Trichinopoly	29·853	Calm	4	103·6	78·6	73	...	1·96	—7·67
Negapatam	29·861	S	16	91·0	82·5	74	...	12·18	—16·71
Colombo	...						..		
Aden	29·945	ENE	18	89·8	74·9	76	...	1·46	—1·05

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk to rapid in several places. Readings are higeest in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and lowest in the Punjab. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Sind are cyclonic, while variable breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperature are much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Nagpur and the lowest 65° at Jacobabad and Rajkot.

The humidity changes are irregular and are more or less cloudy in many places.

No rain fell anywhere.

Pressure is abnormally [illegible] the Punjab and North-W[illegible] weather to the [illegible] led condition [illegible] rat and moderate to [illegible] on the West Coast between [illegible]

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 1.

10 p.m.	78·2

MONDAY.—APRIL 2.

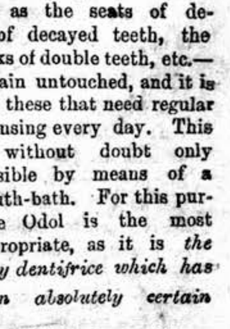
6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	83·4

Odol

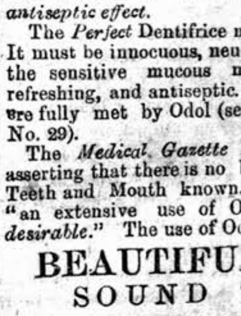
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees fo British-India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MUCH has been written of late years about the planet Mars, both in science and fiction. Some astronomers argue that it is inhabited, and we have been led to suppose that the "canals" are artificial or natural channels for the control of the spring floods, due to melting of the polar snow and the irrigation of the land. Others maintain that these mysterious dark lines which intersect the surface of the planet, and are seen "double" now and again, are not really waterways but vegetation. The "doubling," they say, is an optical effect arising from imperfect adjustment of the telescope. The Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, in a monthly report of the Royal Astronomical Society, states that he has seen a doubled canal in which the two lines were not parallel, and could not, therefore, be caused by an optical effect. They were two separate canals.

The melanochromoscope of MM. Leseuer and Ducos de Hauron of 22, Rue Rambuteau, Paris, is an apparatus for photographing in colours, which is based on the "three-colour" principle of Ives and others, and has been adapted for the use of amateurs. It is very neat and handy.

The March number of the "Photographer" has an interesting paper on photographing live fishes in water. Good results are obtained by applying the principle of the "animalcule-tank" and optical lantern.

Professor W. B. Dwight, of Vassar College, United States, has invented a useful tool for cutting specimens of minerals, including gems, for scientific or commercial purposes. It is called a petrotone, and cuts a slice so thin as to show the structure of the rock under a microscope. The petrotone will be visible at work in the Paris Exhibition.

Dr. J. M. Pernter, in a paper to the Austrian Meteorological Society, ascribes the dissipation of hail-storms by guns to the force of the air whirls caused by the firing, or to an electrical discharge of the cloud produced by the explosions.

According to Mr. Barrett-Hamilton in the "Proc. Zool. Soc." and the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," Arctic hares become darker in summer by shedding their white winter coat, and getting a new one. Weasels turn white in winter in the Far North, white on the under parts in the north temperate zone, and on going south the under parts are yellow or buff,

The "Geographical Journal" recently had an interesting paper by Mr. V. Cornish on the sand dunes near the Nile Delta, especially those of the old Pelusiac branch of the Nile. Some of these are pyramidal, and may have suggested the pyramids to Egyptian architects. The scenery at low sun is very weird. The operations of the Suez Canal Company in planting casuarina trees to arrest the drift of sand are also described.

A horn of the extinct Auroch, or Ur (not the bison), discovered in a peatbog of Pomerania, is described by Dr. Nehring in the "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Presse," February 10. The auroch, from which our domestic cattle descended, survived on the Continent till 1627. Their large horns were kept as ornaments or as drinking cups in old inns, and some were over six feet in length.

The sterilising filter of Messrs. Mountjoy and Beaune, used for filtering wine, contains over a hundred strainers of a conical shape, which keep back the germs. The whole is air-tight, so that no less of alcohol or volatile ethers can take place.

At a recent meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. W. Ingham, Borough Engineer of Torquay, brought forward a mechanical scraper employed by him to clean water pipes from internal crusts. The scraping part is made of steel blades, which cut away the crust as the machine is forced through the pipe by the pressure of the water at a speed of 2½ to 7½ miles an hour. The noise it makes tells where it is at work.

Recent experiments having shown that "holy water" disseminates the germs of disease, Herr Bruns, of Arnheim, Holland, has devised a jar which delivers a stream of small drops, and persons have merely to hold their fingers an instant in the stream. The device may be recommended to Roman Catholic churches.

Dr. Madeuf, a French experimenter on venom in hunting serpents on the Mont-Dore has observed that in winter these animals congragate about the warm springs, and he relates that some workmen, who made a cutting for a railway to the "Campissade," found many snakes at a place where, on digging down, they struck a warm spring.

It is often said that music is a "universal language," but experience of foreign music does not altogether bear this out. A Chinaman said with truth to Amiot, the Frenchman, a century ago, "The airs of our music go from the ear to the heart, and from the heart to the soul; we know them, we understand them: those that you play for us have not this effect." It is becoming recognised that music is conventional, like spoken language, and that most of its meaning anywhere is due to habituation, to long familiarty with the elements out of which it is built up. Music that is foreign to us has not the same power as that which has been long familiar to us and is born of the country.

According to Mr. H. Thome, the toxic effects of tobacco are attributable to an oily substance resembling creosote, which produces headache, trembling, giddiness, &c. It has been recognised that all the toxic qualities of the leaf are not due to nicotine.

The United states Monthly Weather Review has proposed that the word "cyclone" should comprise all revolving storms, or else that local names should be employed by everybody. Thus "hurricane" (from the Carib, "ourgan"), should mean only the tropical cyclones of the North Atlantic, "typhoon" the cyclones of the China Sea, and "bagnio" the cyclones of the Philippines, which afterwards become typhoons.

The Trans-Siberian railway will tap extensive coal beds between Tomsk and Koozenesk, numerous gold mines in Eastern Siberia, and graphite, lapis lazuli, iron ore, and silver in many parts of the route.

When Morse opened the first telegraph line in America, the first message was sent by Miss Annie G. Ellsworth. It ran, "What God hath wrought." Her father was first Commisioner of Patents and a friend of Morse. He was instrumental in getting Congress to take up the new telegraph, and when his daughter carried the news to Morse he said she should have the honour of sending the first message. She became the wife of Mr. Roswell Smith, publisher of the "Century Magazine," and died recently in New York, aged 72.

It is proposed to put a tablet on the house wherein Humphrey Davy discovered the anæsthetic powers of nitrous oxide. There is a question whother it was in Hope-square or Dowrysquare, Brietol, but it is expected that the truth will be arrived at.

A system of electric train lighting in use on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway has a dynamo provided on each carriage, arranged with its axis parallel to the rails, says the *Engineer*. A friction wheel on a prolongation of this axis is pressed against one side of a running wheel. In this way the motion of the wheel is transmitted to the dynamo. Between the dynamo and the axle which drives it a friction clutch is provided, consisting of carbon brake blocks pressing on a bronze disk. The pressure of these carbons on the disk is such that slipping only commences when a current of twenty-eight amperes at about sixteen volts is being generated by the dynamo. This corresponds to a speed of about thirty miles per hour. At any higher speed slipping occurs, the idea being that the speed of the dynamo shall not increase, as an increased speed would also correspond to an increased torque. The dynamo is used to charge a battery of accumulators, which supply light to the train when it is stationary or only going at a slow speed.

The "green ray" or "green flash" at the moment the sun disappears from view beneath the horizon has been noticed by many physicists. Some of them consider this is an optical illusion. M. Guebhard states, however, that the green ray is the great shadow of the earth feebly illuminated from the zenith and viewed by an eye fatigued for red; it therefore appears green. Pellat on the contrary states that the "yellow setting sun has red lower and green upper border seperately examinable in the telescope, and due to prismatic reflection by the atmosphere. The absorption which makes the sun disk appear yellow makes the vioted upperrin appear green or, greenish blue instead of violet. When the sun sets the upper green rim can be seen for a fraction of second, but it may be kept longer in view if the observer goes up a slope as the sun sets." The first writer to which we have referred though this was different from the green ray following the setting of the red sun. M. Raveau said that he had seen the sea coloured green in a triangle with its apex at the point where the sun set, and the colour seems to flow away towards the horizon.

THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

KINAHAN'S
LL
&
GLENISLE
WHISKIES

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD, and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

"It is peculiarly well adapted for Medicinal purposes."—LANCET, 28 *March*, 1896.

"It is evidently of high quality."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 30 *May*, 1896.

THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD
Agents wanted where not represented.
KINAHAN & CO., LTD.,
Street, York Road, Lambeth, S.E., London, and Dublin.

EST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver,
Temporary Congestion arising from
Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet,
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
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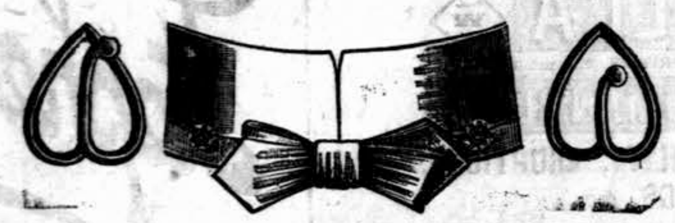

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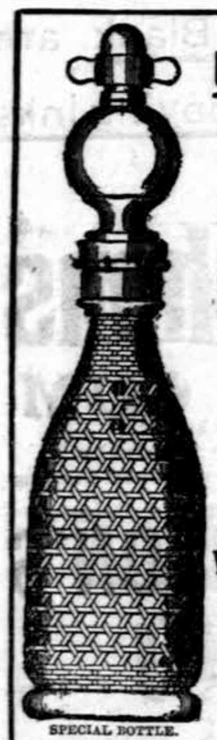

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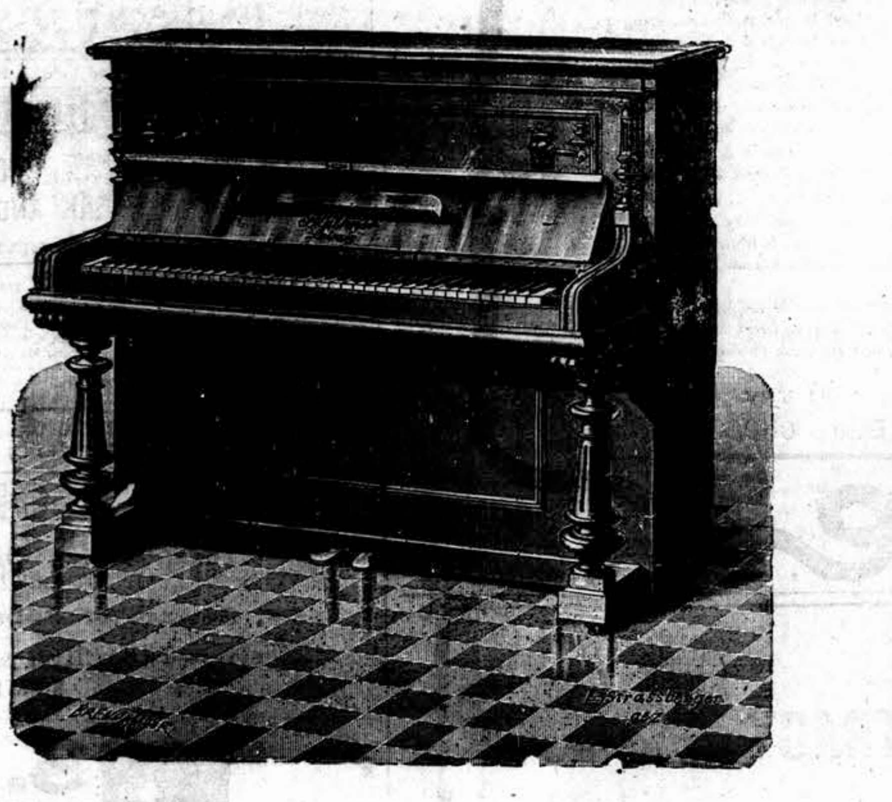

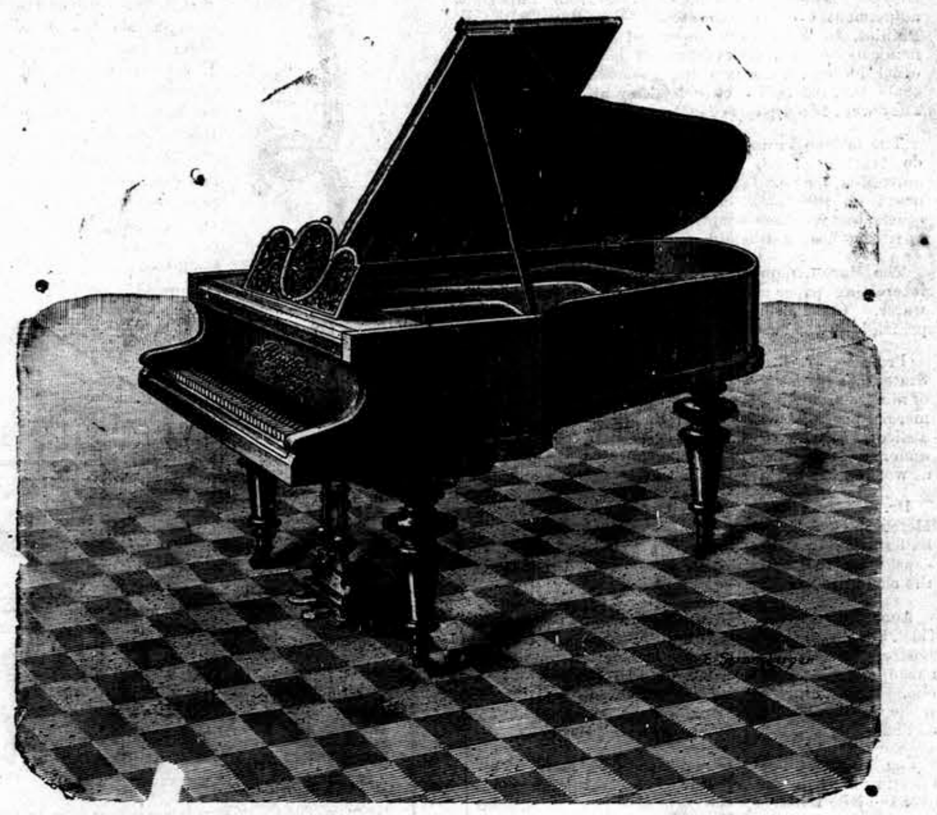

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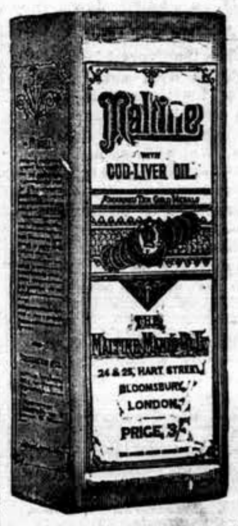

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